The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The President will leave Washington to day on a brief visit to New Rork.

—One million dollars gold was awarded in New York yesterday at from 113.22 to 113.31¾.

—The President has signed the act to remove the disabilities of Wm. L. Cabell, of Texas.

—The Merchants National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., was swindled out of $3,600 by a sharper.

—The Welland Canal will be opened on Thursday, April 9th, for the passage of vessels.

—The Philadelphia City Council has passed by acclamation the one million centennial appropriation bill.

—The House Committee on Territories, by a vote of six to one, have agreed to recommend the passage of a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State in the Union.

—The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed to insert in the deficiency bill forty thousand dollars for work on the new Government building at Indianapolis, Ind.

—James B. Johnson, a bookseller of St. Joseph, Mo., has been arrested charged with violating the postal laws by sending through the mails postal cards bearing scurrilious and indecent language.

—At the Cabinet meeting yesterday there was considerable conversation between the members present on the financial topic, but it was informal, and not with a view to any action by the President in the matter.

—A tragedy occurred in a house of ill-repute in Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday night. John Kelley set fire to the clothes of one of the inmates, named Mary Slatterly, and she was burned to death. Kelley was arrested.

—The Louisville *Courier Journal* has a report of a destructive Fire in Lancaster, Garrard County, Ky., on Wednesday, which destroyed eleven buildings, including the Deposit Bank, the Lancaster *News* office, and several stores and dwelling houses.

—The Tivoli Knitting Mills, at Cohoes, N. Y., owned by D. G. Roots & Son, were destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $80,000. The knitting mill of Gregory & Hillen was partially burned. One thousand workmen are thrown out of employment.

—The trial of Steffani and Paololi, in New York, charged with the murder of Michael Herrold, terminated on Thursday in the conviction of Steffani for murder in the second degree, and the discharge of Paololi. Judge Brady sentenced Steffani to the State Prison for life.

—The Committee on Ways and Means did not have its usual hearing in the matter of the Sanborn contracts yesterday. The personal attendance and statement of Jno. D. Sanborn had been expected, but he failed to make his appearance, and the Committee proceeded with the consideration of ordinary business.

—The most noticeable feature of the crusade in Columbus yesterday was the refusal of Eberly, the proprietor of a wholesale grocery, to allow the ladies to pray in front of his place. He ordered the Sisters rudely away, and upon their refusal to leave, he ordered his men to carry out a pile of goods. In doing this one of the trucks was wheeled over the dress of one of the ladies.

—The London *Telegraph* of the 16th of March says the composition of the newly-appointed committee of the French National Assembly to report on the bill prolonging till the end of the year the powers of the present municipal councils has produced a great impression in political circles, it being tantamount to a Government defeat. Of fifteen members eight belong to the Left, and are opposed to the bill as an encroachment on the rights of electors.

—On Wednesday night a serious accident occurred at Middletown, Wis. Exercises were being held in the school house, when a kerosene lamp exploded, setting fire to the building. About three hundred persons were present, and became panic stricken. In the rush for the door many persons were injured. About forty were hurt, four seriously. The fire lasted about half an hour, and was extinguished by two plucky women, who smothered it with overcoats and carpets.

—Congressman Robert S. Hale, of New York, has placed in the hands of the Speaker of the House of Representatives his resignation as Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. His resignation is said to be induced by the failure of the House to sustain various recommendations of the committee lately. Representative Kasson of Pennsylvania, is second on the committee, but it is said will decline the chairmanship. Cotton, of Iowa, stands next on the list, and will probably be chairman.

—Thomas F. Collins, held in Providence, R. I., under a requisition from the Governor of Illinois on a charge of conspiracy, escaped from jail on Thursday evening while an officer was taking him to the warden's table for tea, the warden's attention being in the meantime diverted by the prisoner's wife. The fugitive was pursued, but a carriage was in waiting a few steps from the door, into which he sprang and was driven off. His wife was taken into custody for abetting his escape, arraigned before a magistrate, and held in $1,500 bail.

—The Cincinnati Board of Trade last December passed resolutions expressing the belief that the restoration of specie payment was not practicable now, and should not be attempted till such foundation be made that the change to specie payment will not shock or derange business, and that further inflation of the currency would retard the return to specie payments. Efforts have been made to revive this question, and the Board on Thursday reaffirmed these resolutions, and in view of the inexpediency of agitating the question, indefinitely postponed consideration of the subject.

—The ladies of Wheeling visited some of the saloons in the southern portion of that city yesterday. They also visited the workmen in some of the iron mills. They met with no success whatever. In Bellaire over sixty ladies started to visit the saloons. At three places they were admitted and treated kindly. At all the others the doors were locked and admittance refused them. At St. Clairsville the only two remaining saloons were visited. The doors were locked. Guards have been placed at these saloons to take down the names of all visitors. At Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry the ladies continue their visiting and praying, meeting with little or no success.

—In the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions the first conviction was had on Thursday under the Sunday liquor law. A saloon keeper was convicted on the testimony of a woman, who testified that in the hope that she could prevent the defendant from selling liquor to her husband, she went to the defendant's tavern on Sunday, March 15th, and said her mother was sick and bought half a pint of whisky, and then, in pursuance with her original design, she prosecuted him. The defendant admitted the sale, but said it was for medicinal purposes. The Judge held that a tavern keeper had no right to sell liquor on Sunday as an apothecary. The sentence was deferred.

—A convention of general freight agents was held in Indianapolis on Thursday. The following schedule of rates was adopted: Fourth class freight from Chicago to Boston 45 cents, New York 40, Philadelphia and Baltimore 30; St. Louis to Boston 55, New York 50, Philadelphia and Baltimore 45; Keokuk to Boston 55, New York 50, Philadelphia and Boston 45; Indianapolis to Boston 40, New York 35, Philadelphia and Baltimore 37; Louisville to Boston 47, New York 42, Philadelphia and Boston 37; Cincinnati to Boston 40, New York 35, Philadelphia and Boston 30. Third class five cents, second class ten and first class fifteen cents more than fourth class.

JOHN H. MORGAN.

Tribute of Respect to His Memory.

The following resolutions were adopted by the officers and brethren of Farmer's and Mechanics Lodge, No. 67, of Noblestown, Pa., A. O. of U. W., as a tribute of respect to the memory of brother John H. Morgan:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in his all-wise providence, to remove from us by death our beloved brother, J. H. Morgan;

Resolved, That we, as a Brotherhood, express our feelings of sorrow and sympathy, and do bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That by his constant and devoted conduct as a member of our Brotherhood, he has left us an example worthy of our imitation.

Resolved, That we regard this dispensation as a direct warning to each of us: "Be ye also ready."

Resolved, That we tender to his sorrowing wife and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and pray God to grant them the comforts and consolations of the gospel of Jesus Christ in all their richness and fullness.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of the deceased, and that they be published in the WEEKLY GAZETTE.

W. S. TAYLOR,
G. W. HOFFMAN, } Committee.
T. M. BALDWIN, }

March 31st, 1874.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

A Decided Advance Made on the Finance Bill in the Senate.

The House Wrangling Over the Distribution of the Currency.

Lively Discussion Between New England and Western Members.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1874.

SENATE.

Our Mining Resources.

The Senate bill to amend an act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States, as returned by the House of Representatives with amendments, was, on motion of Mr. SARGENT, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Louisville & Portland Canal.

The House having also returned the Senate bill in relation to the Louisville & Portland canal, with an amendment, Mr. THURMAN moved that the Senate non-concur in the amendment, and ask for a Conference Committee.

Mr. SARGENT objected to a bill of such importance being entrusted to a Conference Committee. The amendment should be considered by the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN presented resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in favor of the Government taking immediate possession of the canal, and urging that Mr. Wheeler's amendment to the bill be rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN said the nature of the amendment was to obtain the consent of the Kentucky Legislature upon a matter where consent had already been given, and as that Legislature did not meet again for two years, if the amendment be adopted, the monopoly would be continued two years longer.

Mr. THURMAN said he did not understand the objection to this bill, which was of such importance to the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

At the suggestion of Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), the bill was laid over.

The Polaris Survivors.

Mr. CRAGIN, presented a memorial of the survivors of the Polaris expedition, setting forth the privations which they had suffered on the ice floe during a period of one hundred and ninety-six days, and what they are still suffering, physically and personally, that they were promised a handsome reward by Captain Hall when they shipped, and that the German Government gave the members of its expedition $1,000 each. They ask such relief as may be proper in the premises, and that Esquimaux Hannah and Joe be included in any measure for relief. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of Mrs. Marcy Hall, widow of Capt. Hall, of the late Arctic expedition, for a pension. Referred.

In presenting the petition, Mr. Sherman said he knew of no case which appealed to the sympathy of Congress as much as this. Captain Hall died in the service of his country, leaving a wife and children destitute. The petition is endorsed by Prof. Henry, Gen. Sherman and other prominent persons.

Postal Telegraph.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, reported a bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. Placed on the calendar. The bill is the Hubbard postal telegraph minor bill, unchanged except in matters of detail. It proposes to incorporate Gardner C. Hubbard and his associates as a postal telegraph company, on condition that it shall contract with the Postmaster General for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph, at rates and in accordance with provisions elaborately prescribed in the bill, heretofore published in all essential features.

The Finances.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking.

Mr. MERRIMON offered as a substitute for the third section of the bill as reported by the Committee, the following: That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation in addition to such circulation now allowed by law shall be issued to national bank associations now organized and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section one of the act of July 12, 1870.

Mr. CONKLING inquired what had become of the amendment for free banking offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Logan.)

Mr. LOGAN said he would withdraw that amendment to allow that of his friend from North Carolina to be offered. It was very evident that there were a number of Senators in favor of more currency, but opposed to free banking, and as he wanted a vote, he would not press his amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from paying interest on bonds which have been or may hereafter be deposited in the Treasury to secure circulation, except on the excess of the par value of such bonds over the average circulation of such associations, during the current year, while such bonds shall remain on deposit in the Treasury to secure such circulation. Rejected without a division.

Mr. DAWES offered a substitute for that of Mr. Merrimon, providing that $50,000,000 in national bank circulation shall be withdrawn from the States in excess and issued to States having less than their proportion. Rejected—yeas 20, nays 31—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton, (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Jones, Kelley, Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Thurman and Wadleigh—20.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Boreman, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Ferry (Ct.), Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Tipton, West and Windom—31.

The question then recurred on Mr. Merrimon's substitute, and it was adopted—yeas 33, nays 19—as follow:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Davis, Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Thurman, Tipton, West and Windom—33.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Ferry (Conn.), Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton, (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Jones, Kelley, Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Saulsbury, Stewart and Stockton—19.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered an amendment similar to that submitted by him a few days ago for the accumulation of gold coin in the Treasury, with a view to resumption of specie payments at some future day. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 31.

Mr. THURMAN offered as an additional section that from and after June 30th, 1874, one-twentieth of the customs dues shall be paid in United States legal tender notes, after June 30th, 1875, one-tenth, and after June 30th, 1876, one-fifth of the customs dues shall be so paid.

Mr. WRIGHT offered as an amendment to the section of Mr. Thurman the following: Wherever the same can be done without violating the pledge made by the act of February 25th, 1862, for the payment of interest on the public debt, and providing a sinking fund.

Mr. THURMAN accepted the amendment.

Mr. SCOTT said the amendment, if adopted, would undoubtedly cause the defeat of the bill in the House of Representatives. The provision was one affecting the revenue, and therefore could not be originated in the Senate. The Senate some time ago passed a bill to repeal the income tax. That bill did not propose to raise revenue, but took revenue out of the Treasury, and the House, on the ground that it was a bill pertaining to the revenue, refused to consider it.

Mr. HAMLIN said he would support the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Thurman), in the hope that the adoption of it would cause the House to lay the bill on the table, the better for the country. [Laughter.] He was for hard money, and wanted to see the bill defeated somehow.

Mr. Thurman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 27.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment to the first section of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal tender notes on the 1st of January, 1876, in sums of $1,000 and any multiple thereof, at the rate of $100 in coin for $110 in currency, and six months thereafter at the rate of $100 in coin for $108 in currency; on the 1st of January, 1877, $100 in coin for $106 in currency, and six months thereafter $100 in coin for $104 in currency; on the 1st of January, 1878, $100 in coin for $102 in currency, and six months thereafter he shall redeem them at their face value. Rejected—yeas 7, nays 31.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) offered as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Merrimon the bill recently introduced in the House requiring national banks to keep an amount in United States notes equal to five per cent. of their circulation on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, to be used only for the redemption of such circulation, and providing that it shall be redeemed in greenbacks.

After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

Holiday.

Mr. ANTHONY said to-morrow being Good Friday, a day observed by the whole Christian world, he thought the Senate should not meet. It had been customary during a long session to adjourn over that day, and he, therefore, moved to lay the pending bill aside in order that he might make a motion to adjourn over. Upon this motion the yeas and nays were called, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 21.

The bill was laid aside, and Mr. ANTHONY moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. MORTON said this motion was calculated to waste the time of the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY said when he was accused of wasting the time of the Senate by a Senator who had not spoken more hours than he (Anthony) had minutes, he would defend himself, but not until then. [Laughter.]

Mr. TIPTON said if the Senate adjourned over to-morrow on account of its piety, it would take some Sunday session to make up lost time.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) moved to amend the motion of Mr. Anthony so as to provide that the Senate should meet on Saturday. He was willing to give one day, but hoped there would be a session on Saturday to make up for it.

Pending the discussion on the motion to adjourn over, Mr. FERRY (Mich.) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. ANTHONY gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the Senate adjourn.

The Mennonites.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to enable Mennonites from Russia to effect a permanent settlement on public lands of the United States. Referred.

The motion of Mr. FERRY was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Soon the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Alaska Seal Fisheries, Etc.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of competent persons to obtain and report authentic information regarding the seal fisheries and fur trade of Alaska, the condition of the natives, &c., with a salary of eight dollars a day and actual traveling expenses.

After a long debate the House refused to order the main question—yeas 102, nays 111—and the bill went over.

The House then resumed consideration of the

Currency Bill.

Mr. MILES argued against the bill as having a tendency to disregard the pledges of the Government.

Mr. HARRIS (Va.) made a speech upon the finances, and predicted that Congress would do nothing equal to the emergency, but would talk and resolve and talk until the end of the session, without passing any law that would give substantial *bona fide* relief. Some palliative might be offered to an outraged people, but nothing more.

Mr. BURCHARD said he was heartily in favor of some features of the bill, but he did not think it would afford it the South and West what was expected. It would not increase the amount of loanable capital in the West. He was in favor of removing the monopoly from the banking system of the country. He was also in favor of reducing the reserves of the banks from 25 to 5 per cent. He had never regarded that provision as a security to depositors.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) gave notice of a substitute which he proposed to offer for the pending bill. In part it was substantially the same, but in some respects it was different. A feature common to both was free banking, which he thought would remedy a leading defect in the currency system—the limitation of the currency by law. He laid down as an unanswerable proposition that the amount of currency should be governed not by law, but by the demands of business. He warned New England that the South and West could control the Government if they chose, but if they did, it would be on principles of justice to all, and equal rights and privileges to all. He feared, however, that that was not the spirit of the East.

Mr. DAWES did not understand on what ground Mr. Wilson arraigned New England for any vote of her representatives against free banking. It did not occur to him that they had given a single vote against free banking so far. As he understood the tone of public feeling in New England, it was as much in favor of free banking as was the public sentiment of the West or South. All that New England desired was that free banking should be hedged in with safeguards so that the country should not have a repetition of the "wild cat currency."

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that the votes of the New England members had been with only one exception against making the currency bill a special order.

Mr. DAWES ventured to say that if Mr. Maynard brought in a bill for free banking, properly guarded, he would find no objection to it on the part of New England.

Mr. G. F. HOAR said there had never been a period since the organization of the Government when the people of New England did not hold to a policy to which the people of the rest of the country did not subsequently adhere, and he was sorry to hear that his colleague (Dawes) apologized for or flinched from any action of the New England took on this floor. [Noise and confusion.]

Mr. DAWES, with some manifestation of feeling—I do not know what occasion my colleague has to say that I was apologizing for the action of New England. I was giving my idea of the sentiment of the people of New England on the question of free banking. If I have done it in a manner that looks like apologizing, I do not understand the nature of a fair and candid statement before the House of what I believe to be the tone of public sentiment in New England. I am not here watching gratuitously the votes to see whether I can find occasion to set myself above them as standing up for the rights of New England better than they. [Laughter and encouraging remarks.]

Mr. WILSON.—It is very evident that these gentlemen can not harmoniously settle the attitude of New England for themselves, and I certainly do not propose to settle it for them.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.), amid great confusion, said as representing one little section of New England, I can tell you what my position is. I do not care how much money there is in the country. The more the better, if it is good money. I do not care how much capital there is in the country. The more the better. It is capital that they want in Indiana more than anywhere else. I am in Indiana more than money, and it is because we have been in Connecticut two hundred years and have saved every dollar we have earned, and have put it in savings banks, that we happen to have money. Let the gentleman report a bill that will withdraw legal tenders and establish free banking, and I will vote for it. Only for heaven's sake do not disgust the people any more with "wild cat currency." If you cannot find relief in any other way, provide for more free banking. I speak for Connecticut.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—I think I should be allowed to say a word here. [Laughter.] I have the advantage of neither having to apologize for New England or for any vote I have ever given while representing her on this floor. I have given votes for the country, thank God, and I thought I was doing my duty to New England when I never arraged her or her interests against the interests of the whole country. I am not willing to flood the country with this irredeemable paper money issued by corporations, in order that they may make money out of it and withdraw the money of the people—the greenback currency, which is the only basis on which all bank paper is sustained. The gentleman from Connecticut (Hawley) is quite willing to have free banking if he can have more bank paper in New England than elsewhere, but which bankers can make profits and have all the chances of grinding a poor man. He is willing to have that sort of irredeemable paper, which these bankers can issue without price and without tax, in order that they may supply it to other people and take toll on it as it goes along. That is the kind of irredeemable money that he is for. That kind I am against. Let us take the faith of the nation, all the property of the nation, all the wealth of the nation, all the power of the nation, all that there is in the country, save the greenbacks, and put it all behind the greenbacks as a pledge for their redemption. That is my policy, I am done. [Laughter and confusion.]

Mr. WILSON resumed his remarks, and contended that the currency should be so adjusted as that every section of country should have equal facilities for the accommodation of trade. He believed that that result would be accompanied by free banking; but if he could not get free banking, then he should vote for the next best proposition. That was to take from States that had an excessive circulation and distribute that excess among States that had not their fair share.

Mr. KELLEY gave notice that at the close of the debate he would offer his 3.65 bill as a substitute for the bill of the committee.

The House then took a recess until 7:30. The evening session is to be for the discussion of the currency bill.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., April 2.—In the House, this morning, the following bills were introduced: A bill to give County Commissioners the right to open new roads, when such roads are declared to be a necessity; a bill to admit to bail persons charged in other States with crimes and arrested for the same in Ohio; and a bill requiring persons holding life insurance policies to list them for taxation.

The following bills passed: The House bill providing that the putative father of an illegitimate child shall be imprisoned for three months for not complying with the sentence of the Court, before he shall be entitled to the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors; House bill authorizing the Common Pleas Judges to issue licenses to auctioneers during the vacation; and House bill to authorize magistrates in counties having criminal jurisdiction to recognize criminals to appear before the Probate Judge. The Senate bill to reduce the fees of Sheriffs for keeping prisoners was indefinitely postponed.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

Excitement at Fort Garry.

OTTAWA, April 2.—The intense excitement of yesterday respecting Riel has subsided. It is said Riel is in Ogdenburg.

TORONTO, April 2.—A dispatch from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says intense excitement prevailed there on receipt of intelligence that Riel was in Ottawa and had taken the oath. The largest mass meeting ever held in the province assembled in the open air, and passed resolutions expressing unqualified indignation at the attempt of Riel to take his seat in the House of Commons of Canada, and demanding that Parliament perform its duty, purge itself of his presence, and cause his arrest and transmission to Manitoba, to stand a trial on charges of treason and murder. The City Council of Fort Garry also held a meeting and passed equally strong resolutions.

The Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—The official count of votes for Assemblymen in this city elicits six and finds no choice for seven, including Senator. Another election will be held on the 10th.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Additional Currency Question.

The Friends of Free Banking to Make Another Effort.

Congress Progressing Slowly on Appropriation Bills.

Increased Taxation Improbable.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1874.

The Additional Currency Question.

The Senate made a decided advance to day in the direction of additional currency by adopting Mr. Merrimon's amendment increasing the national bank circulation forty-six million dollars, by a vote of 31 to 19. The Senate had already legalized the forty-four million dollars legal tenders, making the increase by the Senate this week ninety million dollars altogether. An effort will be made in the Senate to-morrow to obtain a further increase, but failing, the majority will be satisfied with the bill as it now stands and make another effort for free banking when the House bill passes and comes to the Senate. Under the Senate bill as it now stands, the entire paper circulation will be $848,500,000, including the fractional currency, or $800,000,000 without the latter.

The U. S. Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States will adjourn early in May, and Chief Justice Waite will soon thereafter start out on his first circuit, comprising the Richmond, Va., and Baltimore, Md., Districts.

Increased Taxation Improbable.

The prospects of increased taxation look slim, and such an idea is not entertained among the members, now that the expenditures have been cut down very near to the amount of revenue coming in. The reduction in the internal revenue receipts, it is generally believed, both by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Congress, will not continue after the excitement over the women's crusade in the West subsides. Should increased taxation be resorted to, there are parties in Congress ready to advocate the restoration of the income tax.

Silent and Noisy Members.

The silent men in Congress are put out with their more talkative brethren, because the latter insist upon making long speeches on every subject that comes up. The impression exists among the majority of Congressmen that Washington is the hottest place during the summer, and for this reason long speeches are decried, and not because the country needs legislation as soon as possible.

Duluth.

The little town of Duluth bids fair to achieve the greatness prophesied by Congressman Proctor Knott, in his speech setting forth her future glories. Duluth quite often comes to Congress asking for privileges granted her older and more prosperous towns. Her last request is for local inspection of steam vessels. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1874.

District of Columbia Investigation.

At the morning session of the District of Columbia Investigation Committee, several witnesses were examined as to the value of real estate in the eastern section of the city, which has been subject to a general sewer tax of two cents per square foot, to show that the tax amounts to a large part of the real value thereof.

Mr. Todd, of Boston, testified that he owns improved property in the eastern section of the city, which is assessed at about $19,000, and that the aggregate of his taxes this year, including special improvements, sewer and general, is over $11,000.

Samuel Strong, a large contractor, was questioned at length in regard to moneys he had paid to Wm. A. Cook, Attorney for the District of Columbia. He denied the imputation that he had been feeing this attorney to decide in his favor, and showed that Cook had been his lawyer for some years, and the moneys paid were legitimate counsel fees.

Preparing for the Centennial.

In accordance with an order of the President requiring the appointment of a board to be composed of seven persons, one person to be named by the executive departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, also one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian Institute, and one in behalf of the Department of Agriculture, which may have charge and decide upon articles to be embraced in the collection, the following have been named by the heads of departments: Treasury, Hon. F. M. Sawyer; War, Col. S. C. Lyford, United States Army; Navy, Admiral T. A. Jenkins, United States Navy; Interior, John Eaton, Esq.; Postoffice, Dr. Chas. F. McDonald; Agriculture, Wm. Saunders, Esq.; Smithsonian Institute, Gen. S. F. Baird. The President has designated Col. S. C. Lyford, United States Army, as Chairman of such Board.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., April 3, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, light winds and snow over the eastern portion, but generally followed by clear and clearing weather and west and north winds.

For the Southern States and Ohio valley, generally clear weather and light to fresh winds, mostly from the west and south.

The Ohio river will rise somewhat, especially the upper portion.

CITY SURVEYS.

Extension and Location of Streets—Plans of Lots Approved—Resolutions Presented and Ordinances Ordered.

A regular monthly session of the Councils Committee on City Surveys was held yesterday afternoon in the Common Council Chamber. Profiles were ordered for the establishment of grades on Hallman street, in the Twentieth ward, and on Jackson street from Frankstown avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad. A plan was approved for the location of Larimer avenue from the end of the present grading to the city line.

A grade plan was ordered to be made by the Engineer for Beltzhoover and Washington avenues, in the South side, and also for the proposed relocation of Herron avenue from Iowa street to Center avenue, at a grade not greater than 6 or 6½ feet per 100 feet.

Mr. Morrison, of the Sub-committee on Streets in the Twenty-second ward, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the Engineer be directed to survey and report a plan for a street 60 feet wide from Penn avenue, at Hamilton Hall, following the route of the present East End avenue, and thence down the valley of Nine Mile Run to Second avenue extension.

Report received and resolution passed.

Mr. Richard Thompson's plan of lots in the Twenty-first ward, was approved by making Park street 50 feet in width, instead of 40 feet, as laid out on the plan.

A plan of streets in the Twentieth ward was referred to a sub committee consisting of Messrs. Breed, Morrison and Seibert.

Mr. Richard E. Breed's plan of lots at Fifty-fourth street, from Butler street to McCandless avenue, was approved after straightening Fifty-fourth street from Keystone avenue to Duncan avenue.

Plan of the Little Estate, Fourteenth ward. Adopted. Farrow's plan of streets in the Thirteenth ward was approved. Yost Rush's plan of lots in the Eleventh and Twelfth ward was approved after making Wyandotte Lane 40 feet in width.

Mr. Morrison presented the following:

Resolved That the City Engineer be instructed to make a plan for the relocation of Douglass avenue.

Adopted.

Mr. Fetterman presented the following:

Resolved, That the Engineer be directed to make a survey of Sycamore street, South Side, from Carson street, Thirtieth ward, to Washington avenue, Thirty-second ward, and report a plan thereof at a width of forty feet.

Adopted.

Mr. Breed moved to have Bayard street, Fourteenth ward, relocated from Bequet to Denny street, and an extension of Boquet street from Fifth avenue to Allequippa street, Fourteenth ward. A plan was ordered. An ordinance was ordered for the location of Main street from Carson street to the Ohio river, Thirty-sixth ward.

On motion a committee of five was appointed on the proposed change of location of Herberton avenue, Nineteenth ward.

Ordinances were ordered for the following: For a profile of Long avenue, Twenty-first ward, from Kelley street to Penn avenue; opening Clarissa street, Thirteenth ward; profile of Lathrop street; change of grade on Webster avenue from Morgan to Kirkpatrick street, as requested by the Commissioner of that street; locating and establishing Soho street; opening of River avenue, formerly Spring street, from Station street to Butler street extension; location of Main street from Carson street to the Ohio river, Thirty-sixth ward; location of Ewing avenue from Laurel avenue to Thirty-ninth street; changing name of Laurel avenue, from Ewing avenue to Elm street, to Ewing avenue; widening of Ross street from Mill street to Arch street from 50 to 59 feet in width, and widening Arch street from Rose to Grand street from 30 to 50 feet, both in Mellon's plan of lots in the Nineteenth ward.

Mr. Shaltenbrand moved that Mary street, Sixteenth ward, be continued from the present eastern terminus to Main street, and that William street, between the same points, be reduced to a twenty-foot alley. Referred to a sub-committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Shallenbrand, Siebert and Harrison.

The pay-roll of the Engineer's Department for the month of March amounting to $1,266.18, was approved.

On motion, adjourned.

MILLERSTOWN.

The Great Fire that Destroyed the Town.

Further Particulars of the Conflagration—The Losses Over 200,000—The List of Sufferers.

Further particulars of the great fire at Millerstown show that the first reports were not exaggerated. The conflagration literally laid the greater part of the town in ashes, and was rendered more memorable, by the loss of life, as well as of property.

A correspondent who was on the ground gives the following interesting particulars:

The Fire Broke Out

in the basement story of the Central Hotel, and the general belief is that it originated from a leak in the gas pipe. It spread with almost the rapidity of lightning, and in half an hour, half the town was in flames. While the fire was raging, it is said, that the wildest excitement prevailed. Many people ran about the streets almost naked and terror-stricken. The most terrible din and noise prevailed, which, mingled with the roar and crackle of the flames, was well calculated to shake nerves of steel, and cause the coolest-headed to become excited. Added to this, was the lurid glare of the burning town, lighting up the surrounding hills with a wild weird light. All this was calculated to unsettle even the calmest and most determined.

The Losses.

The latest accounts foot up the loss in property at about $200 000. Seventy-five houses were burned, leaving only three business houses in the town. The total insurance is figured at less than $30 000—most of the policies having been cancelled when gas took the place of oil in the houses, making the danger from fire less.

The Dead.

The dead found at last accounts were: Norah Canty, dining-room girl at the Central Hotel; Norah was for some time dining-room girl at the Petroleum House, Oil City; Captain Oliver, of Rynd farm, well known as an oil operator about Kane City, guest at the Central; George Porter, guest at the Central; Sanford Acker, guest at Hanlon House; Captain Merrill, a driller; and a young man unknown, guest at Hanlon House. The registers of both hotels were lost.

Twelve bodies in all were recovered, but the remains of the others were so charred as to be unrecognizable.

Two Victims.

Among those burned to death is Norah Kanta, whose widowed mother resides in Titusville. She and her sister Anna were sleeping in the same room, and both sprang out of bed together. Anna rushing down the stairs calling her sister to follow, but Norah turned back and the flames so surrounded her that it was impossible to escape. Another servant girl named McCarthy, also of Titusville, went back into the building to call Norah when her egress was cut off by the fire and she leaped from a window in the third story to the ground, breaking both legs and her back. She was taken to a house out of reach of the flames and died after lingering in great agony for several hours. The sacrament in accordance with the rites of the Roman Catholic church was administered before she died.

The List of Losers.

The following is a list of the properties burned, with the insurance, so far as can be ascertained:

The Central Hotel, Dr. Books, loss $40,000, insurance $12,000 in various companies; Hanlon House, Mr. Hanlon, $9,500, no insurance; R. P. Dawson & Co., stock and store, $2,000, no insurance; J. A. Sink, hotel restaurant, $4,000, no insurance; Pat Powers, building, $3,000; insurance not known; T. Gerwick, meat market, $1,050, no insurance; Rinfort and Ripley, restaurant, $100; J. V. Ross, grocery and building, $2,500, no insurance; Lucien Ballard Watchmaker, $500; William McLaughlin, postoffice and news room, $1,100, no insurance; R. Salvage & Co., store and building, $700, no insurance; Michael Gallaher, two dwellings, store and furniture, $5,500, no insurance; S. McGann, tobacco store, $400, no insurance; Union Pipe Company's office and buildings, $1,300, insurance light; McKinney, Bros. & Galey, buildings and furniture, $3,000, insurance, $1,000 in the Nail City, of Wheeling, and the Rochester; J. J. Burnard, grocery, $100; Wm. McCullough, residence, $2,000, no insurance; Butler County Bank, building and furniture, $6,000, insured; S. McBride, drug store and building, $10,000, insured $2,000 in the Citizens' Fire Marine, of Wheeling; Miss Paul, residence, $1,500; McCaslin's law office, $400; J. B. D Clark, law library, $300; H. C. Aldinger & Co., dry goods, groceries and building, $8,000, insured $5,500 in the Jefferson, of Louisville; Dr. H. L. Everman, residence and bank, and one building used for meat market, $18,000, insurance $12,000 in several different companies; G. Aldinger, residence, store and barn, $6,000, insured $2,000; Jacob Frederick, blacksmith and wagon shop, $1,800, insured $500; John Reiger, wagon shop, $700, no insurance; McFall & Hambly, drug store, $500, no insurance; Flick & Young, livery stable, $1,450, no insurance; Henry McElroy, building and meat market, $2,000, no insurance; Dr. Fowler, office, $150, no insurance; Russell Jackhart, drug store and building; $5,000, insured $4,000 in Great Western of New Orleans; Robinson & Ritchey, livery stable, $1,000, no insurance; Dr. McMichael, $2,500, insurance $1,000; S. B. Byers, opera house and residence, $8,000, no insurance; Footlinger, residence, $2,300; Michael Dieter, residence, stable and store, $4,000, insurance $1,200; Pipe Line buildings and furniture, $12,105, no insurance; Henry Frederick, residence, $800, no insurance; S. C. Rhodes, building, $2,500, insurance $800, in the Great Western of New Orleans; John Shaney, cigar and tobacco store, $800, no insurance; B. J. Fish, dollar store, $400, no insurance; Hersch & Forest, merchant tailors, $12,000, insurance $6,000; D. Barnhard, residence, shoe shop, office and building, $2,200, no insurance; David Aldinger, residence, $3,000, insurance, $750; A. D. Gaby, hotel, $2,000, no insurance; M. D. Lupher, millinery store, $300, no insurance; Reuben Sibert, residence and wagon shop, $2,400, no insurance; J. F. Clemenger, store and building, $740, no insurance; Pierce & Cobaugh, grocery store and building, $1,100; Wm. Harris, building and millinery store, amount not known; H. S. Eperfeld, buiding and meat market, $1,500, no insurance; Champion cigar store, $2,000, insurance $1,000; Peter Rieger, liquor store and building, $1,200, insurance $900; J. D. Smalley, building, $800, no insurance; Green's feed store, $1,000, no insurance; Mrs. Byers, two dwellings, $2,900, no insurance; Reiber House, by breakage, $800; Henry White, bakery and building, $2,900, insurance $1,500; Fahlburn, Dunlap & Co., drug store, $4,400, insurance $3,000 in the Nail City of Wheeling and others; Conant & Pierce, grocery store, $7,500, insurance $4,000; Union Express Company building, office and contents, $1,000; Western Union Telegraph Company office, $600, no insurance.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Temperance meetings appear to lose in interest.

····The argument list is still

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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1874

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅜

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅜.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DIMMICK decides that to-day—Good Friday—is a legal holiday in this State.

ASIDE from the honors conferred on Sir Garnet Wolesley, commander of the Ashantee expedition, the pension of $7,500 a year conferred on him is also extended to his young son, who, in virtue of this relation, will be made Colonel of a regiment on attaining his majority. General Wolesley receives now $20,000 a year from the Government.

THE Connecticut election, which will take place on Monday next, promises to be a very closely contested affair. The Democrats indulge strong hopes of carrying their State ticket, while the Republicans are equally confident of electing a majority of members of the Legislature. The contest, at best, will be close and exciting, and the margin very small.

SENATOR MERRIMON's proposition to increase the national bank circulation $46,000,000 was yesterday adopted by the Senate. So various are the votes of the Senate on the financial question, and so uncertain its moods, that it is difficult to know whether this is a substitute for free banking. We think it will not prove so, but wait further developments on the subject.

JOHNSON AND MEMMINGER, of Confederate army and government notoriety, are in conflict as to the reason why the Confederate States failed in their war against the Union. One claims that the people were in earnest, but the government inefficient,—the other that the government did all it could, but the people were lacking in sympathy. A very decided difference.

THE authorities at Washington are sifting the pension list, and a large number of fraudulent names will probably be discovered and erased. While this is being done, the widow of Captain Hall, who lost his life in the Arctic regions, while in the service of his country, appeals to Congress for a pension. We know of no case that appeals more strongly or properly than this. We hope her request will be promptly granted, as she and her children are in destitute circumstances.

THE election in Rhode Island is probably, all things considered, favorable to the interests of General Burnside, who aspires to a seat in the United States Senate, in place of Senator Sprague. He is thought to have a majority in the Assembly, while the Senate is doubtful. The country will, probably, prefer the election of Burnside, as Sprague has not made for himself a remarkable record. He is a weak and unbalanced man, mentally, and his chief importance arises from his vast wealth.

ERIE RAILROAD is now undergoing a worse run of adverse rumor than ever attended it under the reign of Gould and Fisk. It is declared to be bankrupt, and the non-payment of the Susquehanna employes goes far toward strengthening the statement. There seems to be a moral malaria about the Erie offices, and valuable as the franchises of the road are thought to be, there seems to be a perpetual difficulty in its management. A new and strong administration is undoubtedly demanded.

THE President is reported to be true, preparation a message declaration of Cuba. Ho[illegible]al, of the long suffering [illegible]. That his sympathies are with them is beyond peradventure. Their long continued and brave struggle, their gradually increasing success, the terrible baptism of suffering and blood, certainly entitle this people to the boon for which they are struggling. We hope the President may have for them words of encouragement and cheer.

FROM present appearance, it will be several days before a vote on the financial issue is reached in the United States Senate. A flood of amendments, the only value of which is to postpone for a few days the inevitable, are to be disposed of. This done, and the main issue reached, and settled in a manner that is generally anticipated, even now. In some instances, the contest is kept up for the sake of the reputation that certain Senators are anxious to secure, and in others from a petty, captious spirit. The outcome may yet be a more liberal bill than would be voted were the subject disposed of, without further annoyance.

BAD TIME FOR STRIKES.

The growth of trade, since the depression arising from the panic last Fall, has been very slow and hesitating, in all parts of the country. Very many reasons may be assigned for this, the most recent being the uncertainty which has attended the currency legislation of Congress. While this has been accepted as the ruling reason, we do not imagine that it will be found to be so. The more important fact is that the panic so disarranged the operations of business, so disturbed commercial confidence, and so checked activity, that it will be months yet before confidence will be sufficiently restored, and the thread of operations resumed for an active, healthy condition to be prevalent generally in the country. Everything points to this. The importing houses in New York and Philadelphia have not had occasion to take their goods out of bond. There is no demand, and no immediate prospect of sale, although many kinds of goods are ruling at extremely low rates. In this city, iron is being piled up, and the cruder forms of manufacture are conducted with little profit. The glass manufacturing trade, which has been stagnant for nine months past, has started cautiously, and has not, so far, developed any special profit. Of the many lines of trade, subsidiary to the great operations mentioned above, it is evident that they are crippled and narrowed. In brief, the trade of the country, involving its industries, is in a weakened and depleted condition.

It is to be regretted that at this time, there should be so many strikes among workmen as are threatened or actually precipitated. We cannot say that they are, in all instances, unjustifiable, but where the justification is not clear and ample, we strongly advise against this method of rectifying grievances. We do this in the interest of the working classes. It is undoubtedly true that cases of hardship exist. Wages have been, in many cases, reduced, employment has been precarious and irregular,—and the Winter has been one of privation and want. Yet it is also true that in many cases the employing classes have suffered along with the employes. The year has represented to them a loss, severe in some cases, and positively burdensome in others. We fully believe the time is at hand when the light will break through the cloud, and the long era of suffering and privation will be past. But until then, we strongly advise all, unless their case is absolutely unendurable, to wait.

The best course for workingmen is to advise freely, candidly, and in a right spirit with employers. Represent grievances, listen to the statements that shall be made, and reach an understanding through mutual and friendly consultation. We are yet to be convinced that this cannot be done in a majority of instances. If employers are conducting business without profit, or at a small margin of gain, and are chiefly interested in giving employment to those who have been with them for years, it is certainly hard that they should be struck upon. But if, on the contrary, a profitable business has been transacted, and wages were reduced last Fall or Winter, in the time of the panic, it is wrong to keep the reduction under the improved rates. In both cases, we urge freedom of consultation, and a fair attempt at accommodation before a strike is resorted to. It is the friendly method of adjusting difficulties, and sure to be attended with good results as a rule.

THE CURRENCY BATTLE.

It is rarely the case that such general interest is manifested in the financial legislation of Congress as is being shown in the progress of the discussion, and voting, now in progress in the Senate. Never was the utter helplessness of papers which have heretofore assumed to dictate the sentiment of the country, more shown. An air of discouragement palpably pervades such of the New York press as heretofore assumed to speak with authority on this and other topics. The people have made themselves heard, and Congress is likely to go fully as far as is desired, and supply the country, once for all, with enough currency to meet the expansion of business, and carry forward our varied and growing trade. If it were merely a question of Government credit, with no other consideration direct or remote involved, there would be force in what these papers say. But it is not an issue as to whether the credit of the Government can be maintained. The steady payment of its debt, at the rate of several millions every month, entirely sustains its credit, and proves its good faith.

The idea that the Government must, at a given period, resume specie payments, is obtruded unnecessarily into this controversy. Unless the Government shall assume to exercise a larger control over monetary affairs than we think the people or this country will readily submit to, it will resume specie payments just when the national operations of trade render it possible, and not before. It is certainly important that there shall be specie, in order to resume specie payments, unless it is proposed to do this after the fashion in which Secretary Richardson resumed the payment with silver, in five dollar lots. To accumulate gold we must certainly prevent its shipment to Europe; and to do this we must sell Europe as much as we buy from her. The root question, therefore, of this entire controversy is, How shall we manage to sell Europe as much as we buy from her? The answer must be plain; we must buy less, or sell more. To buy less we must manufacture, to a larger extent, goods like we purchase from Europe. To sell more we must produce, in greater quantity, the articles we now export. These are, mainly, agricultural productions. To manufacture more largely what we buy, and to produce more abundantly what we sell, it is important that the medium of exchange shall be increased. The principle is precisely that of other business. With $1,000 capital, a certain amount of business can be transacted; but if this business is increased, the amount of capital employed must also be increased. Or, if we regard currency not as capital, but merely as a medium of exchange, it answers to tools, or laborers, or the medium through which business is transacted. The enlargement of work requires an increase of tools, appliances or workmen, of steam power, of any and everything that is made the medium for the transaction of work.

Currency, as it stands in this country, and particularly as it will be issued under a free banking law, does not affect the credit of the Government. It is not inflation of goverment currency, and it will not be forced on the people. Banking may be made free, circulating notes issued to the entire limit of the bonded debt of the Government, and no more of it will go into circulation than the people need for the legitimate transaction of business. It is not a case where a Government seizes property, and pays for it in paper currency. It is a demand from the people for such currency, as a means of facilitating their own business operations. And we consider that if these facilities will develop, business will revive, and we will manufacture wealth will produce articles we now import, and produce more abundantly such articles as we export, and thus hasten the period when specie payments will be at our command.

This has been the view we have consistently maintained for years past. Now that its fruition is beginning to come, we look camly and comfortably on the pother being raised. The money lenders may not be gratified, but those who use it as a means of producing actual wealth will find themselves very soon in position to urge forward enterprise which will enrich the country. Such is our faith, and our expectation as well.

POLITICAL.

It is said Governor Dix will be renominated and re-elected in New York.

THE Chester county Republicans are pushing Judge Butler for Supreme Judge again.

THE reasons why the Democrats of Rhode Island made no nominations are that they have no money and no organ.

IT is noticed as a singular fact that Judge Curtis, who is the caucus candidate of the Democrats in Massachusetts for Sumner's seat, was a Whig member of the Legislature that first elected Charles Sumner, and was so indignant at the coalition of Democrats and Free-soilers by which this was effected, that he declared it as his legal opinion that it was indictable as a conspiracy under the general law.

THE following is the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation on the McCrary transportation bill: Yeas—Messrs. Curtis, Richmond, Ross, Scofield, Shoemaker, Taylor and Todd—7; all Republicans. Nays—Messers. Biery, Cessna, Clymer, Harmon, Kelly, Magee, Moore, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Randall, Smith, Speer, Storm and Townsend—5 Democrats and 10 Republicans. Absent—Messrs. Albright, Kollinger, M'Junkin, Packer and Strawbridge—5 Republicans.

TRULY the way of the transgressor is hard. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, has no sooner begun to enjoy a little respite from the disagreeable talk about his early life and his complicated domestic affairs, than his enemies in Oregon bring up a fresh charge that he secured his seat in the United States Senate by bribery. Two members of the Legislature, at the time Mitchell was elected, swear that his friends offered them $5,000 apiece if they would go into the caucus for Mitchell, but they both declined the money. Another member swears that Mitchell came to him personally and offered him $1,000 if he we would go home, or $5,000 if he would induce the men, mentioned above as having been offered $5,000, to go into the caucus. These offers were also declined.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PERSONAL.

THE Duke of Devonshire is dead.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury is about to resign.

GEN. LEW WALLACE is about to become a lecturer.

NAPOLEON IV., the "Imperial Barkis," is the latest.

SANTA ANNA wants to die among his countrymen.

BUTLER will be fifty-six years old next November. The proposal to make the anniversary of his birth a day of national fasting and prayer, excites much enthusiasm. —*Brooklyn Argus.*

THE Czar will journey to England in May in his yacht, the Livadie.

MRS. PRESIDENT GRANT and Miss Nellie Grant were in New York on Monday.

THE tomb of Caleb Cushing's wife, who died forty years ago, is inscribed: "To my only wife."

IF IT wasn't for Andy Johnson there wouldn't be any ex-President living. Obstinacy was always a peculiarity of Andy's.

MLLE. ILMA DI MURSKA commences on Easter Monday a short season of Italian opera at the New York Academy of Music.

CONSUL GENERAL GOODENOW is acting as Charge d'Affairs at Constantinople in the absence of Minister Boker on his Italian tour.

MR. C. J. BRYDGES has resigned the managing directorship of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, a position which he has held for twelve years.

AMONG a collection of autographs in Massachusetts is a visiting card of Daniel Webster on which is written: "Admit Mr. Sumner to the floor of the Senate."

THE oldest clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church is probably the Rev. Henry Boehm, who entered the ministry in 1799, and is now ninety-nine years old.

EX MAYOR GILBERT, of Troy, has given $1,000 to Union College for the purpose of furnishing the new gymnasium, which will be opened next commencement week. Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, will be present.

MRS. NIPER, who recently died at Hackettstown, N. J., was ninety-seven years old, her mother ninety-nine years and ten months, one of her sisters lacked twelve days of reaching one hundred, and a sister living is over eighty-five.

SENATOR SCHURZ, it is announced, will be unable to deliver his Sumner eulogy in Boston before the latter part of April. Congressmen Robert B. Elliott of South Carolina, has accepted an invitation from the colored citizens of Boston to deliver a eulogy on Mr. Sumner in Faneuil Hall, April 14.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN writes to a "lightning rod man" who wished to protect his house at Orange Mountain, New Jersey, that he doesn't own any house there, since he has all he can do to make both ends meet in Washington, and expects to content himself "with a long home on the prairies of Kansas or Nebraska when Congress turns him out to grass."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

NAVIGATION has been resumed on the Hudson river.

JOHN ELLIOTT, a New York cotton merchant, has suspended.

DUBUQUE offers free wharfage to all packets touching there.

THE estimated value of Boston for 1874 is placed at $800,000,000.

No change has been made in the Bank of England rate of discount.

THE New York Stock and Gold Exchanges will be closed to-day.

ERIE trains, passenger and freight, are now running regularly and no further trouble is anticipated. Work has been resumed in the shops.

THERE was a heavy frost in the neighborhood of Memphis on Wednesday night, and some ice. It is feared that the fruit crops are seriously damaged.

THE body found in the New York bonded warehouse turns out to be, from a card found, that of Charles Alfred Page, of Palmira, Ill., who died in London, May 26, 1873.

IT is related as a singular circumstance that, on the day of the death of John P. Hale, a schooner owned in New Hampshire and named in honor of him, was dashed in pieces on "Norman's Woe," a rock off Cape Ann.

THE closing of the Security Bank of New York is said to be in no way due to the Commonwealth Bank or to the panic. It is due to the dishonesty of an absconding cashier, and improper speculations on the part of one of the officers of the bank.

THERE is a farmer in Flushing, N. Y., who owns a Kentucky-bred mule that has, within the last thirty days, kicked in seventeen barn doors, unroofed a dozen chicken-coops, and trampled the life out of four of his favorite pigs. He calls it, says the Brooklyn *Argus*, Ben. Butler.

THE pledge not to use alcoholic liquors of any kind as beverages, and to welcome any adequate legislation, State and national, for the suppression of the traffic in alcoholic liquors for drinking purposes, which has been in circulation among the ministers of New York and Brooklyn, has received over one hundred signatures.

DONALD MCKAY and a number of his scalp-taking braves are giving theatrical entertainments in Washington Territory. War dances and scalp dances by real live Indians are the great attraction. They also give dramatic effect to their performance by representing the tragedy of Faith Whitman's murder, and finish it off [illegible] a dance around [illegible]. Intermission is suggested as follows: In retiring for the night, spread newspapers loosely upon the stairways and in front of the doorways and windows. The noise produced at the dead of the night by treading on crackling newspapers, or attempting to remove them from the pathway, be the burglar ever so stealthy and expert, is sufficient to give almost any sleeper notice of the presence and whereabouts of the midnight foe.

FUEL, burning without smoke, needing no attention after lighting, and said to be especially adapted to heating railway cars, has been patented in England. It consists of pulverized charcoal or coal, with some material affording oxygen when heated, as nitrate or chlorate of potash, &c. Some cementing substance, such as gum, starch, or water glass, is employed to form it into cakes, which are compressed and dried at a gentle heat. Special apparatus has been devised for its combustion.

THE New York *World* contains reports of conversations had recently with eminent physicians in New York upon the question of alcohol. No physician defends dram-drinking, and even what to habitual drinkers may seem extreme moderation gets hard knocks. The question of "food or no food" is viewed in various lights and answered quite differently, while on the other hand the total abstinence doctrines prevalent get no wholesale support in any quarter.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS have been given in charity in New York this Winter. The number of poor who were relieved with a portion of the sum must have been very large; yet it has been almost impossible for those who tried, to get a cook, nurse or housemaid to go the country, and very difficult to get any one to go out to service in the city. As long as the soup houses stood by them they stood by the soup houses. There are supposed to be more humbugs and "dead beats" and "bummers" in New York now than would be sufficient to start a good-sized western city.

THE Baptist Ecclesiastical Council, which has been engaged for some two months past in Chicago in the trial of Rev. Florence McCarthy, of the Union Park Church, on the charge of unchristian and unministerial conduct, preferred by the deacons of his church, concluded its labors at midnight last Wednesday night, a majority of the council agreeing upon withdrawing from the accused the "hand of ministerial fellowship," but not advising the church to expel him from its membership. A respectable minority of the council disagreed with the conclusion, and will probably make their views of the case public.

TO SOME people it may be a startling fact that in the British Parliament there are 133 Free Masons—fifty-six in the House of Lords and seventy-seven in the Commons. Fifteen of the Free Masons in the lower House are noblemen; and there are also ten sons of peers who are not in Parliament who belong to this mystic order. The Prince of Wales heads the list of Free Masons who have seats in Parliament, and Mr. Whalley brings up the rear. Curiously enough, Mr. Newdegate is not a Free Mason, although one would have thought the enmity of Rome to the order would have induced him to join it. One of the bishops, he of Peterborough, is a Mason; seven dukes, eight marquises, seventeen earls, four viscounts and seventeen lords make up the list of peers who wear the apron and have ridden the goat. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Disraeli is a Mason.

AUTHENTIC advices to April 1st, from the scene of war before Bilboa, show that the Republican troops have taken no position, and that it has been held by the Carlists since March 25. A three days' armistice, in which Bilboa was not included, has been agreed upon for the burial of the dead. In the meantime the bombardment of the city continues. Caballero Derodes, with five thousand men, is marching by forced marches to the assistance of Marshal Serrano.

A DISPATCH from India says: Incendiary fires are alarmingly frequent in the neighborhood of Seetamow, in the Gwalior district. Two large villages are entirely destroyed. From Nepau large numbers of inhabitants are emigrating in consequence of the famine.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1865.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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We always said so; but if you want a nice Satinwood or Inlaid Pearl Hair Brush, or a French Plate Rosewood or Mahogany Mirror, Buffalo Horn or Turquoise Steel Comb, Nail, Tooth, clothes or Hair Brush of any kind or description, you can always find what you want at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of

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N. B.—No postponement so far as heard from.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF GERMANY.

Statistics Bearing on the Subject.

Considering that the leading subject of political speculation in Europe, and, indeed throughout Christendom, is the difficulty between the Emperor of Germany and the Pope of Rome, upon the claims of the latter on behalf of the Catholic clergy, it may not be out of place to give a few statistics bearing in the subject. First, then, the census of December 1, 1870, showed that the population of all the States composing the German Empire was to be taken, in round numbers, at 40,000,000, as follows: Protestants, 25,581,709; Roman Catholics, 14,807,091; Christian sects of various denominations, 97,553, and Jews, 512,171. In Prussia 65 per cent. of the inhabitants were Protestants, in December, 1871; and 33½ per cent. were Roman Catholics, while in Bavaria 71 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and 27½ per cent. Protestants. In the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine 80 per cent. of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics and 17½ per cent. Protestants. In Austria-Hungary there are 8,509,013 Pro estants, 23 954,233 Roman Catholics, and 3 941,796 Greek Catholics. In the whole of the German Empire the Catholic clergy consists of 17,304 priests, and 14,000 regulars, making a present force of nearly 32,000. With the exception of Prussia, whose census was taken in 1871, this enumeration of the clergy is based upon accounts published in some instances ten years ago, and therefore far below the present numbers. They are stated thus: Prussia, 7,699 priests (in the old provinces, 6,975;) monks is 78 monasteries, 1,034; nuns in 836 nunneries, 7,763. Bavaria (in 1864), 6,899 priests, above 1,000 monks, and 3,800 nuns. Wurtemburg, 1,041 priests. Saxony, 70 priests. Baden, 1,156 priests. Hesse, 284 priests. Saxe-Weimar, 18 priests. North Mission, 25 priests. Anhalt, 121 priests. Thus, there are 32,000 priests to 14,807,091 Catholics in the German Empire, or one in charge of 463 souls. In Prussia, where there are 16,000,000 Protestants to 8,000,000 Catholics, the number of Protestant clergy is considerably smaller than that of the Catholic priests.—*Phila. Press.*

SPIRITUALISM.

Opinions of Bishop Colenso.

The Bishop of Natal has written a letter to a friend in England on the subject of spiritualism, the chief points of which are published by a Leeds paper:

"I am bound to say," the Bishop affirms, "that I have no faith what ever in thereve lations of spiritualism. I am sure that many good persons do believe in them, and some amongst my own friends of considerable mental power. But I have seen nothing whatever to warrant me in advising you to pay any attention to these new doctrines. I attended certain supposed manifestations of spiritual influences under very favorable circumstances. The result was that I came away more than ever satisfied that the whole was a delusion, quite as much as the ecstatic visions of the French nun, which have made so much noise in France and even in England, and which Archbishop Manning professes to believe in. Then the supposed revelations, so far as I have seen, are in themselves so childish and absurd that no reason will require an amazing amount of evidence to overcome the difficulty of believing that the departed should visit us for such frivolous purposes as are indicated by their alleged communications. When I attended one *seance* in London, there were especially present for my edification the spirits of Moses, Aaron and Joshua; but the only information vouchsafed to me was that 'the first man' was 'God,' the letters being spelt out in the usual fashion. 'Moses' put the question to me; and when I retorted that that was one of the very questions I wanted to have answered in connection with my spiritual labors, that is what was the reply I received. I think that we may find abundance of consolation and support in the Scriptures as the records of the religious life of the men of their days, taught by the self-same Divine Teacher as we are and inspired with the same living thoughts, apart from all miracles, which constitute our own spiritual life, without having recourse to modern Spiritualism."

The Female Temperance Movement and the Hebrews.

Rabbi Freudenthal, of Williamsport, Pa., having received a letter from the Woman's Temperance organization of that place, urging him to appoint a committee of six Hebrew ladies to co-operate with it in a crusade, the Rabbi replies very sharply that it is impossible to fanaticize an Israelite. He says the latter cannot appreciate these crusades because he drinks and is no drunkard, plays and is no gambler, and lives well, and is no glutton. The second point made by the Rabbi is that the Jew is no hypocrite. "If he drinks wine or strong drink, or plays a game of cards, his wife and his children are not excluded from the same pleasure. Whatever is not prohibited loses much of its charm. Those young people who drink a glass of wine or beer at their parents' table become no drunkards and no temperance fanatics." Third, the Rabbi decides that "any Jewish lady would consider it sacrilege and blasphemy to abuse prayer and benediction for purposes of public demonstrations, in which the wires are laid and drawn by politicians on one hand, and by men who make money out of the affair on the other," and that there were "many millions in the tents of Israel." It is needless to add that the answer of the Rabbi was not comforting to crusaders, and that they incontinently dropped the Jews from their plans.

An Old Use for Mucilage.

The correspondent of "[illegible] and Surgical Journal," "that when I was very young, they used to raise blisters with boiled hammers. Twiddell, of Knox county, used to say his ashes [illegible] wanted to blister some one in a farm house, far from home. He had nothing with him to do it with. He asked his wife to find him a hammer. The article was brought out, put in a tea kettle over the fire, and, after the water steamed and bubbled well, he lifted it out and gently touched it to the patient, in a half dozen spots over the seat of pain, with very positive effect. Boiled hammers were for many years used in that neighborhood for pleurisy, and every old lady knew nothing was equal to a hammer; and there was a long dispute whether it should be a claw hammer or not. I think the yeas finally conquered."

A Misunderstanding.

One of the prominent physicians of this city was accosted by his son with, "Father, do you think Bill Hoar will get Mr. Sumner's place in the Senate?" The father replied, "Why, what do you mean?" I mean will Bill Hoar be elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Sumner's death?" "My son," replied the father, "there is no such person as 'Bill' Hoar, and if there was, that is not the proper way for you to speak of him; you should be more respectful." "Why, father," said the boy, "that's the way Mr. Sumner spoke of him, himself." "I don't understand what you mean," answered the father, when the boy explained. "I read it in all the papers that when Mr. Sumner was dying he said to Mr. Hoar, "'Take care of my civil rights, Bill!'"—*Worcester Gazette.*

AUTHENTIC advices to April 1st, from the scene of war before Bilboa, show that the Republican troops have taken no position, and that it has been held by the Carlists since March 25. A three days' armistice, in which Bilboa was not included, has been agreed upon for the burial of the dead. In the meantime the bombardment of the city continues. Caballero Derodes, with five thousand men, is marching by forced marches to the assistance of Marshal Serrano.

A DISPATCH from India says: Incendiary fires are alarmingly frequent in the neighborhood of Seetamow, in the Gwalior district. Two large villages are entirely destroyed. From Nepau large numbers of inhabitants are emigrating in consequence of the famine.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

New Fancy Goods.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, Gilt Balls and Chains.
Heavy Blue Collars and Cuffs, Gilt Balls and Chains.
Fancy Collars and Cuffs, Oxydized Balls and Chains.
Embroidered Printed Linen Collars.

NEW WHITE BROCADE SCARFS.
White Silk Handkerchiefs, with Blue, Cherry and Black Borders.
New Sash and Bonnet Ribbons.
New Spring and Summer styles of Hats.
New spring and Summer styles of Bonnets.
New spring styles of French Bonnets.

New Spring Flowers, Wreaths, &c.
Scarlet, White and Buff Java Canvas Bergmann Zephyrs.
An excellent line of long and short Hair Switches, real and imitation.

Whitby Jet Sets and Ear Drops.
Hard Rubber Ear Drops.
Ball and Dart Drops, in silver and gold frosted.
Gilt Filigree Ear Drops.
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Ball Ear Drops.
Ball Scarf Holders, in Silver and Gold.
Silver and Pearl Darts for Hats, new and handsome.
Navy Bits Anchor and Ring for Hats.
Jet and Pearl Mixed Ornaments for Hats.
Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c., &c.
Silver and Oxydized Vinaigrettes.

A large stock of Embroideries, Edgings, Yak Laces, Guipure Laces, &c.

LADIES' SATCHELS
The "Giant" Fan—new.
Parasols and Silk Umbrellas.

A Full Line of Novelties

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPRING GOODS.

197 AND 199 PENN AVE.

SILKS.

We have just opened our new lines of

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our

BLACK SILKS

are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIE. All at

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For Trimming.

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New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
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Fine French Corsets.
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
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Real Balbriggon Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, silk Underwear.
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NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

SPRING, 1874

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Oil Cloths. Oil Cloths.
BEST DESIGNS.

SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH

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We offer a large and well selected stock at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
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New Cone Furnaces
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Grates and Stoves,
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ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

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Third Door from Sixth avenue,
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B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear, at LOWEST PRICES

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ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city.

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Real Bargains!

At 12½c, Extra Value in Fine Bleached Muslin, never sold so Low before.
At 10c, Half Bleached Muslin.
At 6¼c, New Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Some of the Best Prints.
At 9c, A Very Fine Brown Muslin.
At 12½c, Fine Damask Crash—assorted.
At 11c, Fine Soft Finished Bleached Muslin.
At 8½c, All Linen Towels and Toweling.
At 12½c, An Extra Bargain in Towels.

Glazed Furniture Chintzes.
Shirting and Furniture Checks.
Cheviot and Shirtings.

Damasks for Windows,
Bed Dimity, &c., &c.

Carpets,
Oil Cloths
and Mattings.

Lace Curtains, Cornices,
Window Blinds, &c., &c.

REAL BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

IRISH LINEN.

We have received our Spring Importation of Irish Linens, manufactured by Richardson, Son & Owden, and selected expressly for our trade. It consists of Light, Medium and Heavy

Shirting Linen,
Pillow Linen,
Damask Table Linen,
Napkins, Doylies.

LADIES' AND GENTS'
Linen Handkerchiefs,
A LARGE STOCK.

Also, a complete stock of

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From the Manufacturer.

We respectfully solicit an examination of the above goods, believing them to be the best ever brought to this city.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

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English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
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Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at

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STOVES, RANGES, &c.

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FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

SILEX IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

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Parlor and Cook Stoves.

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts. Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

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FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS

CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.

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No. 14 Strawberry Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Work done on carpets without making dirt. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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At 12½c, Choice New Style Spring Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, very desirable Spring Dress Goods.
At 25c, Fine Black and Colored Alpacas, full width.
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Tycoon Reps, for Wrappers, new styles.
Fine Alpacas, all choice colors.
Silk Mixed Dress Goods, in great variety.
Silk Warp Poplins, at very low prices.
Cashmere and Wool Delaines, choice shades.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.

CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS.

Best Black Dress Silks at lowest prices.
Striped and Plaid Silks, all desirable styles.
Plain Colored Silks, all shades.
Ladies, Walking Jackets, latest styles.
Cashmere and Cloth Sacques, new designs.
Shawls in great variety.
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Ladies' and Children's suits, nicely made.

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Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c., for boys' wear, extra bargains.
Goods for men's wear, at very low prices.
Fine Cassimeres, some decided bargains.
Flannels of all qualities and kinds.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, April 3, 1874. }

The demands at our banks were not heavy yesterday, and all the acceptable paper offered was promptly discounted. In several of our banks the volume of business was about equal to what it was at the same time last year. There is more than the usual amount of business promptness as regards small bills. Preparation seems to have been made to meet these promptly, and this is being generally done. In the general market no perceptible changes are reported.

The President has prepared a special message to Congress on the currency question.

Concerning the fluctuations in the London money market, the reported panic is denied. The explanation of what did occur may be found in the following from the London *Economist*:

"Money is a little scarcer and a little higher in value. This is mainly owing to the usual circumstances at this time of year. The revenue payments have caused a great accumulation of public money at the Bank of England, and the open market is proportionately drained. In consequence. But there is also a slight co-operating cause. The comparative dearness of money in France, on which we wrote a fortnight since, and which appears to be caused by the desire of the Bank of France to increase its bullion reserve, is still drawing some money from hence, and may be expected, perhaps, to continue to do so for some time. And at the same time we are exposed to the ordinary demand upon us for gold from South America and similar places.

"These are very slight matters, and there is no indication of trouble in the money market. But if it had not been for the curious manner in which one perturbing cause is just now counteracting another perturbing cause, there would have been great trouble. Under the influence of the Indian famine and of the necessary cash payments for food, the value of money at Calcutta has risen to 12¾ per cent., and a considerable amount of it is still going to be sent to the East. Under ordinary circumstances, this would have to be purchased with gold from this country. The most available stores of silver have hitherto been found in the *double* currency countries, which have both silver and gold. When we wanted silver we sent gold thither to pay for it. And we should now probably have had to expend in this way enough gold to affect the value of money temporarily in this market. But, as we have before explained, the German Government is now a large seller of silver; we understand that to get rid of part of its accumulations it has sold silver to the Bank of France, which is one source of the increase in its bullion; and in consequence the Indian demand will be met without any material drain on this country. The German Government will sell their silver to India, and will not require payment in gold, of which it has now, it is stated, quite enough. It will hold the proceeds of the silver in the form of bonds, drafts, or invest it in marketable securities, and in this singular way we shall be saved from the influence of one very unusual circumstance by the contrary influence of another one equally unusual."

A number of the stockholders of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company met Wednesday to consider the financial difficulties of the company. A statement was made showing the floating debt to be five hundred to seven hundred thousand dollars, due principally for labor. The company's value of goods is estimated at two to three million dollars, and it is believed it will be able to resume soon.

In 1848 the debts of the great civilized nations of the world amounted to $8,500,000,000. Now they amount to about $24,000,000,000, an increase which is attributed to the unprecedented development of the contingent expenditure.

The annual statement of the condition of National banks on the whole country on the 27th of December last, compared with the report of their condition on the 27th of December the year before, shows the following differences in their leading items: The number of banks organized during the year from 1,940 to 1,976, and the capital from $482,606,252 to $490,266,611, or about 1¾ per cent. The deposits show a reduction of $87,600,000, which is partly to be accounted for from a decline in individual deposits of about $28,300,000, and partly from the lack of confidence in the banks. The amount "due from redeeming and reserve agents" shows a reduction of $13,400,000, indicating the extent to the country banks had withdrawn their funds deposited with their redemption agents. The loans and discounts on September 12 were $944,200,000, and on the 1st of November had been reduced $77,600,000, a reduction of $166,600,000. The change in the individual deposits between September 12 and December 26 was from $622,800,000 to $540,500,000, a reduction of $82,300,000. The specie in all the banks in the year increased nearly eight million do lars, legal tender notes nearly four and a half millions. The capital stock increased over seven and a half millions and the total of surplus fund over nine and a half millions. The anthracite coal trade of this State is scarcely appreciated by one reader in ten. The number of hands employed in 1873 at the collieries, in what is known as the Schuylkill region, namely, in Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin counties, is 21,250, and in the Wyoming and Lehigh regions 35,150, making a total of coal mine workmen in those regions of 56,400. In the district's mentioned there are 1,533 steam engines of 82,456 horse-power, 2,884 steam boilers and 323 coal breakers. Counting one horse power employed in mining equal to the work of seven men, the production of 22,032,265 tons of coal in 1873 equaled the labor of 577,402 men.

The gold coinage at the U. S. Mint during the month of March was $296 400, mostly in eagles; and the silver coinage, mostly in dollars, was $299,085. The minor coinage, in five, three and one cent pieces, mostly in cents, was of the value of $38,700. The total of pieces coined was 4,618,500, of the value of $634,185.

A quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. is announced by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable on the 20th of April.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company announces a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable to women only on the 14th of April, and after that date to all stockholders in the order of demand.

The Cambria Iron Company announces a dividend of six per cent., payable April 1.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	112⅝	113⅛
U. S. 5ixes—1881—coupons	12⅛	12⅛
Do., do. 1881	11⅝	11⅞
5-20 1862	11⅝	11⅞
5-20—1864,	11⅞	11⅞
" 1865	11⅞	12⅛
" 1865 new.	12⅛	12⅜
" 1867.	11⅞	11⅞
" 1868—coupons.	12⅛	12⅛
10-40's	11⅛	11⅜
Currency 6's	11⅞	11⅞
New 5 per cents	11⅝	11⅝
10-40's—coupons	11⅝	11⅝

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	103½	103⅝
A. & P. Preferred	17	16
Erie	39½	39⅝
L. S.	104⅜	105⅜
B. H. & E.	1¾	2
C. C. & I. C.	33⅜	33⅝
St. Paul	44⅛	44⅜
Do. preferred		61⅜
Michigan Southern	79⅝	80
Do. Central	85¾	85⅝
North Western Common	56	56⅝
Do. preferred		72⅝
Rock Island	106⅛	106⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89⅝	89⅞
Pacific Mail	48⅛	48⅜
Western Union Telegraph	79⅛	79⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	31⅜	31⅝
Union Pacific	38⅜	38⅝
Toledo & Wabash	45⅛	45⅜
Harlem	129½	130
Chicago and Alton	104	104⅜
Adams Express	97¼	97⅜
American Express	65⅞	66⅛
U. S. Express	70⅝	69
W., Fargo & Co. Express		78⅜
Quicksilver	25	30
Canton		78
Terre Haute	13	18
Fort Wayne	93	93
Merchants Union Express	18	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	51⅞
" " scrip	98⅛
Reading	57⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	121⅝
Oil Creek	14⅝
Lehigh Valley	59⅜
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92
Central Transportation	44⅜
Empire do.	17

NEW YORK, April 2, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $30,000, and the customs receipts $448,000. Money was easy at 3@4. Sterling was dull at 485 for sixty days and 488 for sight. Gold ranged at 113⅛@113⅝, and closed at the latter price. The carrying rates were 1@5, closing at 5. The clearings were $68,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments closed firm. Stocks early in the day were quiet, but became active and strong towards the close, with a general advance, the closing prices being the highest of the day. The features were Union Pacific, Wabash, Western Union, Pacific Mail, St. Paul, Lake Shore and Northwest. Erie was exceptionally weak, and declined 5¾. The sales between ten and two o'clock were 79,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Western Union, 13,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwest, 12,000 Wabash, and 5,000 Pacific Mail.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 12¼@12⅜; 5-20s of '62, 11⅞@11⅞; do of '64, 11⅜@11⅝; do of '65, 12⅛@12⅜; do, new, 11⅞@12⅛; do of '67, 12⅛@12⅜; do '68, 12⅛@12⅜; 10-40s, 11⅛@11⅜; currency 6s, 11⅝@11⅞.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee, old, 84¼; do new, 84; Virginia, new, 62; do old, 35; North Carolina old, 32½; do new, 21.

Stocks.—Canton, 78; Western Union Telegraph Co., 79¾; Quicksilver, 25; Adams Express, 97¼; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78; American Express, 66; United States Express, 69; Pacific Mail, 48¾; New York Central, 103¼; Erie, 39¼; do preferred, 61; Harlem, 129½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 85¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93½; Northwestern common, 58¾; do preferred, 72⅝; Rock Island, 106⅜; City Central, 106; St. Paul, 44¾; do preferred, 62¾; Toledo & Wabash, 45¾; do preferred, 71; City of Wayne, 86; Terre Haute, 12; do preferred, 34; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 126; Ohio & Mississippi, 31⅝; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 74; Burlington & Quincy, 104¾; Lake Shore, 82; Panama, 324; Illinois Central, 130; Union Pacific, 38⅝; Atlantic & Pacific, 9¾; Union, 80¾; Hartford & Erie, 13¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106.

LONDON, April 2—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to day was £26,000. Bank Rate, 9 per cent. Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅞. Illinois Central, 90. Erie, 16. Atlantic & Great Western, 28. Pennsylvania, 22. Atlantic & Pacific, 9. Stocks firm.

PARIS, April 2.—Rentes, 80f 80c.

FRANKFORT, April 2.—5-20s of '62, 98⅜.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, April 2, 1874. }

The general markets are still reported dull, but an early improvement is confidently expected; business nearly always picks up in April, and we cannot see why this April should be an exception. The demand for the leading staples is still restricted almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, while in regard to values there have been no changes worthy of special notice.

APPLES—The market continues moderately active, but there has been no recent change in prices; $4.50 to $5.50 ₩ bbl., according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—65@75c ₩ gallon.

BACON—In good supply and generally reported slow, but prices are under no quotable change, ranging from 13@15c ₩ bushel, the outside figures for fancy.

BUTTER—The market remains substantially as noted in our last; there is a continued steady demand for the best grades, but common and poor inferior, with which the market is overstocked, continues very dull. Prime to choice roll may be fairly quoted at 27@30, and medium to good at 25@26.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $15@18 ₩ bbl., as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders, 6@7; Ribbed Sides, 6¾@7; Clear Sides, 8@8¾; Hams, 9@10¾. Country Lard, 9@9½.

CHEESE—The supply of Ohio Factory in this market is almost exhausted, and New York has advanced; we now quote, in a jobbing way, at 13@13½.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples still quotable at 9@10 cts. and in light supply. Peaches dull but unchanged at 10@12 for mixed, and 14@15c for unpeeled.

EGGS—The market continues pretty stiff, but with liberal receipts, the supply is still fully equal to the demand and prices are not quotably higher, 14@15c—common merchants generally were holding to day at 15, and some refused to accept anything less.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, but there is a very fair local trade, and prices are fully sustained. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $6.75@7.75 for shipping grades, and $7.50@8.25 white. $7@7.50. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The grain trade continues quiet, unusually so for this season of the year; some of our merchants report that there has not been quite a fair demand anywhere since the holidays, and, furthermore, and what is still worse, there is no margin on what is selling; prices are lower since relatively than in the west, and some kinds of grain can scarcely be laid down here at rates out selling rates. There is little or no call for Rye, hence the market is quiet and unchanged, $1.30@1.35 for red winter, and $1.6 @1.65 for white. The Oat market is reported dull and prices are barely sustained, 35@37—but few sales within the past day or two above 35. Ear Corn continues in light supply, but the inquiry is mainly for small lots, and prices are steady at 65 in bulk and 70@75 sacked. Shelled Corn is also scarce but there is not much inquiry for it, quotable at 52@53. Rye is dull and nominal at 70@71. Nothing doing in Barley, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

GROCERIES—Some of the jobbing grocery houses report that trade has commenced to pick up already, and the indications are that the expectations entertained in regard to a largely increased trade this month, will be fully realized. Coffee continues weak and the tendency is still downward—roasted unchanged. Sugars firm, but from all that we can learn, the competition among refiners is not quite so sharp as it was a few weeks ag. Sugars, Syrups, Molasses and Rice unchanged and quiet.

HAY—Based in the fair demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain as last quoted, $18@20 ₩ ton.

HOMINY—$3.50@4 ₩ bbl.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs quotable at from $1.25 to $1.35. Maple Sugar, 13@14.

ONIONS—Dull at $2 ₩ bbl.

POTATOES—There is a continued fair demand, and prices are still maintained, ranging from $1.10@1.20 ₩ bushel on track, and $1.35@1.45 out of store, according to quality.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in demand, with sales at 12@13c. Dressed Turkeys, 16@17.

PROVISIONS—Hams, canvassed Sugar Cured, 13. Extra Sugar Cured Hams, sliced, 9½ lb. 12c. Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¼. Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 to 14 lb. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $1.50 per dozen. Bacon shoulders, per lb, 8c. Bacon Sides, 10¾@11c. Bacon Short Clear Sides, 10¾@11c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11¼@11½c. Mess Pork, $17.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer trade, in tierces, 10¾@11c. Bulk Lard, 10c. Hams, 13¾@14c. Shoulders, 9c. Sides, 11¾@12c. Tallow, 7c. In 3 lb. pails 13½c ₩ pound. In 5 lb. 13½c. In 3 lb. pails 13½c ₩ pound. In 5 lb. 13½c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is held firmly and the arrivals recently have fallen off very materially; we continue to quote at $5.75@6.25. Timothy continues about the same and unchanged at $3.10@3.25. Flax Seed, $1.35@2.40.

WHISKY—Highwines, 99@1.01.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, } THURSDAY April 2, 1874. }

CATTLE.

Trade opened up more active on Wednesday afternoon; the Philadelphia men operated freely freely, and the feeling will are that all the cattle will report, common to gold; as noted in our report, 12¾@25c ₩ cwt lower than the same time last week, but really prime, of which there was but few to-day, bringing pretty full rates. One car of extra brought 7¼—purchased by Jas. Auil; we do not believe the same cattle would have brought any more last week. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: Extra, $6.50@6.75; steers, $6@6.25; prime 1,200@1,300 do, $5.50@5.75; good 1,000@1,100, 5¼@5.50; 900@1,000, 5@5¼.

James Martin, of the firm of Crouse, Martin & Co., of Philadelphia, arrived here from Chicago on Wednesday, where he purchased five cars for shipment to Philadelphia. Mr. Martin reports that good cattle are bringing fully as much in Chicago as they are here, and that he expects this week to pay from 6@6¼ for Philadelphia buyers; he reports sales there this week at 7c, and he also says that he paid 6c for cattle there which he does not believe were worth over 6. possibly 6¼, here. Those Philadelphia men who have been talking around here and cry about cattle being so high here should make a note of the above, coming, as it does, from one of their own number.

SHEEP.

As noted in our report of Wednesday, the market under the influence of large receipts, was little off, that is for low grades of stock, but good fat sheep are still bringing full prices, say 8 to 8¾ for prime to extra; 7@7¾ for medium to good and 6@6¾ for common. Sadler, Havens, Hamilton and Co. report having sold a bunch of clipped, the first here of the season, averaging 82 lbs at 5.6.

HOGS.

The hog market continues slow, and the light arrivals is the only thing that keeps up prices. As the demand has been unusually light this week. Dealers generally report trade unsatisfactory, not what it should be, but they are in hopes of an early change for the better. Philadelphia hogs quotable at 6 85@6.40, and Yorkers at 6¾@6¾.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Business was quiet with commission houses, and the jobbing trade was less active. The market for cotton goods ruled steady, but quotable change in prices. Prints are not so quiet. Cochico, Merrimack and Sprague's shirtings are selling freely at 9¾. Corticelli's are moving at the reduced prices. Ginghams move slowly, even at the reduced rates. Percales and dress goods are in steady demand. Colored silks are selling very low.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati.
SATURDAY, April 4—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER JUNIATA.
C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander
WM. S. DRAVO.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board.
FAIRMAN & ENDERSON,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis.
WEDNESDAY, April 8—4 P. M.
THE COMMODIOUS NEW STEAMER,
MOLLIE EBERT.
FRANK Y. BATCHELOR.....Master.
CHAS. REGNIER.....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board.
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

For St. Louis, Dubuque and St. Paul
THIS DAY, P. M.
THE SPLENDID TOWBOAT,
IRONSIDES AND BARGES.
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or entry apply to
GIBBERT & MACKEY, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents,
Or to R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

ARCHITECTS.

DRUM & KUHN,
Architects,
Office—North-East corner Wood and Fifth avenue, Third Floor.
REFERENCES: Judge Collier, Messrs. Wier & Gibson, Gen. J. R. Porter, John Heath, Esq., G. A. Mumford, Messrs. Marshall & Bro.

BABB & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS.
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building.
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

LIME.
100 bbls fresh Cleveland White Lime;
100 bbls Fremont White Lime;
100 bbls Eastern White Lime.
For sale by J. H. CANFIELD,
Jan. 26, 1874. 116 Water street

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, April 2, 1874. }

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wayne streets:

Acme, sorts	40	60	Gil, Anise		4.00
Al sheet	35a	85	Bergam		7.40
1st sheet	30a	40	Cassia		2.70
Acid, Citric	1.62a	1.65	Castor		2.10
Oxalic	20a	20	Lemon		3.75
Tartaric	60a	62	Linseed	1.05	1.10
Alcohol	2.00a	2.20	Neatsfoot	1.90	2.00
Aloes, Cape		20	Olive	1.25	2.00
Barb		50	" Qu	6.25a	6.50
Socot		75	" Pts	3.7	4.50
Arnm	4½a	10	Orange		4.25
Ammi., Aq	10a	13	Origanum	70a	1.50
Carb	27a	30	Penny'l	1.80a	2.00
Arnica, Flor	20a	22	Peppern't	6.00a	6.50
Assafœtida	35a	50	Sassafras		85a 90
Bals, Copaib	1.00a	1.07	Wintergr		6.50
Canada	75a	80	Opa, Septs		40
Bay Rum	3.25a	3.50	Pot, Bi Carb		20
Bis, Sub carb		4.25	Bi Chrom		25
Sub nit		3.25	Bromide	1.05a	1.20
Blue Mass		60	Chlorate	46a	49
Vitriol	14a	15	Iodid	5.25a	5.50
Borax, ref'd	20a	25	Quinine	2.65a	2.75
Brim., Roll	4½a	5½	Root, Gent		12
Bro, Sulph	1¾a	2	Gin, Jam		15
Buchu	17a	20	Gin, Jam		13
Calomel Am		1.80	Ipecac P		1.80
Camphor ref	35a	40	Jalap P		1.85
Canwood	7a	9	Rhubarb	1.20a	1.50
Chamo, Flow		45	" Pow	1.50a	1.85
Rom		47	Sar, Hond		50
Chloral Hyd		2.40	Sar, Mex		20
Chlorofoim	1.28a	1.40	Senega		1.25
Cincho, Pale		80	Spigelia		45
Red		40	Valerian		50
Yellow		50	" Gr		25
Cochineal	30a	35	Saffron, Am	1.00	a 1.10
Copperas	2a	4	Sal Ammon	15¼a	17
Creas, Tar	25a	30	Epsom		4
Cubebs	18a	20	Glauber	2¾a	4
Cuttlefish Pd		2.00	Rochelle	35a	37
Digit	40a	45	Nitre	9¾a	11
Ether, Nit	40a	46	Soda, Carb	3a	3½
Sul	40a	46	Caustic		2.50
Ex. Logw'd	11a	11	Hemp	5a	6
Logw'd, Cal	44a	50	Mustard		15
" Ital	30	33	Senna, Alex		22
Fustic	3a	4	Ex		25
Glycer, Pure	35a	44	Tampico		75
Bowers		60	Shellac	45a	1.00
Indigo, Mad	1.00a	1.25	Shot, Castile	12a	13
" S. F.	1.10a	1.35	White		18
Iodine		7.75	Soda Ash	4½a	5
Iodoform		1.30	Bi Carb	7a	8
Juniper Ber	7a	9	Strych, Cry		1.80
Logwood	2¼a	3½	Phos		2.80
Madder	17a	19	Sugar Lead	28a	28
Magnes, Cal	35a	1.00	Turpen, Spts	58a	62
Carb	35a	40	Var., Coach	1.85a	4.00
Manna, Flo		65	Copal	1.25a	1.35
Morph, Sul	6.00a	6.30	Damar	1.50a	1.80
Mur, Pur		1.00	Demar	1.50a	1.80
Nux Vom		8	Venet, Red	2¾a	4½
Oil, Silver		1.85	Whiting	1¾a	2½
Opium		8.80			
Powd		11.85			

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 2, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand: No 1 spring $1.24¾ regular; $1.25 strictly fresh; No 2 $1.19¾ regular; $1.21⅛ strictly fresh spot; $1.19¾ seller April; $1.20¾ seller May. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 62¼c regular, 63½c strictly fresh spot; 62¾c April. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 42¼c spot; 40¾ May; rejected 42¼c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 90@92c. Barley quiet; No 1 $1.30.

Provisions—Pork, demand fair and prices advanced to $15.6@15.9⅜ cash or April; $15.87½@15.90 May. Lard: demand active and prices advanced to 9@9.15 cash or April. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged: Shoulders 5¾; short ribs 8¼; short clear 8¾. Whisky dull and prices lower; $1.04.

Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 24,000 bush; corn, 49,000 bush; oats, 21,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 12,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 12,000 bush; corn, 30,000 bush; oats, 15,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Cotton dull and easier at 17c. Flour quiet and firm; receipts 6,000 bbls; superfines and sold at $5.85@6.15; common to good $6.25@6.50; good to choice at 6.60@6.70. Wheat: no doing. No 2 spring at $1.32@1.33. No 1 Milwaukee $1.38 @1.39. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; new western mixed 63@64c; latter very choice; western ye low 69@70c. Oats nigher; white western 81@86c; mixed western 80@81c. Hay loose, tea and molasses unchanged. Coffee more active at 20@20½c; sugar less active at 7¾@7⅞. Petroleum firmer; crude 7½c; refined 15¾@15¾c. Wool quiet and firm. Pork firmer at $16.75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Middles firmer; long clear 9¼@9¾; short clear 9¾@9¾. Lard firmer at 9¾@10c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky dull at 99c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Cotton steady at 16c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping at 1.40. Corn dull and nominal at 58@59c. Oats dull and nominal at 35@37c. Rye dull and nominal at $1.04. Barley dull and nominal. Pork firmer at $16.25. Lard dull and firm at 9¾@9¾c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand: shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib sides 8¾@8¾c; clear sides 9@9¼c. Bacon dull and unchanged: shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 10@10¼c. Whisky dull at 99c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Cotton steady at 16c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping at 1.40. Corn dull and nominal at 58@59c. Oats dull and nominal at 35@37c. Rye dull and nominal at $1.04. Barley dull and nominal. Pork firmer at $16.25. Lard dull and firm at 9¾@9¾c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand: shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib sides 8¾@8¾c; clear sides 9@9¼c. Bacon dull and unchanged: shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 10@10¼c. Whisky dull at 99c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 15¾c; low middling 14¾c; receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales; stock 39,000. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and prices advanced to 60@65c. Oats demand active and prices advanced to 40@45c. Pork demand fair and prices advanced to $16.75@17. Bacon: demand fair and prices advanced to 6@6¾c. Bacon: demand good at full prices—9¾@10¼c. Coffee nominal at 20@22c. Whisky unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No 1 at $1.36; No 2 Milwaukee $1.30¾; No 2 spring $1.28¾. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed fresh 35½. Rye dull and nominal at 86@87c. Barley quiet and nominal; No 1 at 1.30; No 2 fresh 1.20.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—Cotton quiet at 15¾@16¼. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 60@70. Oats dull; 35@40. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard 9½. Bulk meats: shoulders 6¼; clear rib sides 8¾; clear sides 9¼. Bacon: shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 9¾; clear sides 10¼. Sugar cured hams 12½; all packed. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 99.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Cotton firmer at 16c. Flour and grain unchanged. Provisions generally firmer. Pork $16.25. Bulk shoulders 5¾; sides 8¾c. Bacon: shoulders 7c; sides 9¾@9¾c. Sugar cured hams 12@12½c. Lard: tierces 9¾c; kegs 10¾c. Whisky 99.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine $5.25@5.50. Wheat unchanged. Red at 1.36@1.37; amber at 1.40@1.42. Corn dull and weak at 70@71c. Oats steady at 42@43c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 16c. Whisky steady at 99c. Groceries unchanged. Petroleum quiet and steady; crude 7½c; refined 15c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¾d; colless 9 5-16d; sales of 12,000 bales; Americans 8,200; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 48s.

ANTWERP, April 2.—Petroleum firm at 49f.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and steady; standard white 15½c; low grades 14½c. Ohio Straw feet to 140 dos bringing 1½@15c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 2.—Wheat quiet and steady; No 1 Milwaukee $1.35@1.36. Corn quiet and firm at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Beeves: to day's receipts 740, making 4,500 for the last three days, against 2,868 for the same time last week; the market has ruled irregular, with no material change in prices; a few fancy steers sold at 8c, the inside figure for extra; common to fair, 5@7½c; Texans, 4½@5½c; Virginians, 5@6c; making 6,880 for the last three days, against 6,720 for the same time last week; the market has ruled dull and irregular; trade was dull, but prices are about as previously reported; the sales of Illinois corn-fed were at 6½@6¾c, with a premium bunch of Pennsylvania sheep, 7½ the average, at 7½c. Swine: arrivals to-day 2,500, making 11,400 for the last three days, against 12,040 for the same time last week; live hogs are quoted at 6@6¼c; dressed, 8@8¾c. Sheep: 1,100 to 135 lbs, at 5½c, and ½ car lots, 90 lbs, at 6c; city dressed advanced to 7¾c, and country dressed firm.

BUFFALO, April 2.—Cattle: receipts 1,734 head; total for the week 7,893; market slow at yesterday's prices; fresh arrivals were chiefly Illinois consignments, and the week's prices were firm; main sales: 1,200 Illinois steers, averaging 1,400@1,500 lbs, at 5¾@6; 75 Michigan steers, averaging 1,350@1,400 lbs, at 5¾@5¾; 19 Ohio steers averaging 1,070 lbs, at 5½@5¾; 18 Cleveland steers, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 6c; 60 head of Mercer county steers, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 5¾@6c; 18 Chicago steers, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 6c; 20 head of fully fat Ohio steers averaging 1,070 lbs, at 6c; 60 head of Meyer & Co's fully fat steers, 1,200 lbs average, at 6c; 18 head of W. H. Lemon; 7 do, Lemon & Wilson's, 1 pkg butter, 1 do do, Lemon & Co's, 1 do do, produce 19 Bitten, 9 do eggs, 21 bris tried; J. H. Low & Co; 9 pkg rags, McCullough & S; 3 pkgs butter, 3 do tallow, 3 bris tried, H. McCracken & Co; 10 do do, Houck McC & Co; 38 pkgs casks, 1 do rye, J. Rose & Co; 5 pkgs butter, 19 bris eggs, Wyngaarden & Co; 10 do do, Hayes bay, J. & W. Fairley; 2 tons cheese, Lusbie Bro.

Freight.—CINCINNATI & St. LOUIS R. R.—Flour, 30 cts; wheat, 7c; provisions, 40 cts; 4th class seconds, 3 Stonefield & Co; 23 bris g apples, Vandercar & S; 10 do flour, T C Jenkins; 9 do do, Hayes & Co; 10 do flour, J C Jenkins; 9 do do, J & W Fairley & Son; 30 sks oats 1 car hay, Laing & McK; 80 empty bris Rex H & K; 10 bags tobacco, T C Jenkins; 1 car hay, Hayes & Co; 1 car oats, J & W Fairley; 1 do, Hitchcock McC & Co; 30 pkgs tobacco, A S Gilmore; 40 sks flour, J S Marshall; 46 bales hay, Hayes & Co; 1 car hay, J & W Fairley; 1 do, 2 do baled hay, A Hartley; 20 pkgs lead, Fahnestock H & Co; 5 kegs tobacco, Cleyonna & Co; 1 car hay, Hayes & Co; 1 do, 2 do baled hay, 10 do do, J W Roberts; 1 car staves, H Cordier & Co; 2 segregs, R Moore & Co; 3 pkgs s butter, W H Graff & Co; 10 do do, Hayes bay, Hayes & Co; 10 do do hides, J Gallery & Co; 14 pkgs rags, McElroy & Co; 10 bags seed, D McMillan; 2 cars hay, M Meek; 1 do, Hayes & Co; 1 do, Hitchcock McC & Co; 1 do, Hammond; 2 do do, Franenheim & V; 2 pkgs dried fruit, Hayes & Co; 1 car hay, Hitchcock McC & Co; 1 do, Hayes & Co

who have
ce, or are about
of the fact, in order
e sent to them at their
es left at our counting room,
n avenue and Smithfield street, or
carriers, will receive prompt attention.

The Weekly Gazette.

The issue now ready contains the news of the week by mail and telegraph, the latest local intelligence, very full and accurate market reports, besides much other matter of interest.

Revenue Collections.

The revenue collections in the Twenty-second District for the month of March are as follows:

Collections on spirits	$12,531 43
Collections on tobacco	24,107 89
Collections on fermented liquor	10,601 56
Collections not otherwise provided for	4 50
Penalties	22 50
Total	$47,265 08

The Murder Trial.

The trial of John Schuettler, for being an accessory to the murder of old Mrs. Brauenlein, was concluded yesterday in the Criminal Court, and after the arguments by the attorneys for the Commonwealth and defense, and the charge of the Judge, the case went to the jury, which retired about five o'clock for deliberation. The Court waited until six o'clock in the hope of getting a verdict, but up to that hour the jury had not returned. The result will no doubt be made known at the assembling of Court this morning.

A Reliable Firm.

To our friends in the country, who have consignments to make, we would call attention to the well and favorably known Commission House of Messrs. Caldwell & Crosby, No. 205 Liberty street. This firm is one of the most enterprising in its line in the city, and makes a specialty of dealing in Hay, Grain and Produce. They are firm and reliable and honest in their dealings, always giving their customers the benefits of the best markets. We recommend the house of Messrs. Caldwell & Crosby, No. 205 Liberty street, as one of the best in its line.

Officers Elected.

At the last regular meeting of the Mt. Pisgah Literary Society held at Moorhead, Upper St. Clair township, the following officers were elected: President, F. Lesnett; Vice President, J. Penlipt; Secretary, Miss A. Hastings; Treasurer, W. Lesnett. Literary exercises followed the election. They embraced orations by Mr. Borland and B. Hastings, and a debate on the Temperance Crusade participated in by F. Lesnett, L. S. Roseberg, and J. Peolicit, affirmatively, and W. Phillips, B. Hastings, and W. Hay, negatively, the decision being in favor of the former.

Struck by a Train.

Shortly before five o'clock yesterday evening, as the mail train on the West Penn. Railroad was passing Claremont Station, a woman named Mrs. Kolhoff, and her daughter, thinking that the train was going to stop, started across the track, but the train did not stop, and Mrs. Kolhoff was struck by the locomotive and knocked some distance. She was picked up and brought to Allegheny, and removed to her home, in the lower part of that city, and Dr. Hamilton summoned, who found that she had sustained very serious internal injuries. The daughter escaped uninjured.

Journalistic.

The Beaver *Times* made its appearance among our exchanges last evening. It is a handsome thirty-six column paper, well filled with local and general news, and gives evidence of editorial experience and ability. The editor, M. Weyand, Esq., announces Independent Republicanism as his platform, and expresses a hope that he may be enabled to make a paper that both for its politics and its general tone, would be welcome in the business and the home circle. The appearance of the paper is certainly greatly in its favor. We extend fraternal well-wishes to the management of the new enterprise.

Letters Held for Postage April 2, 1874

Maggie Adam, Ormsby, Pa., 3c; G. R. Biggs, Walton, Ky., 2c; Mrs. E. T. Breck, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; C. Boyerman, Wexford, Pa., 2c; Mrs. Lizzie M. Carrier, Wellswood, N. J., 3c; Francis Craven, Cumberland, Md., 3c; T. W. Haws, N. Castle, Pa., 3c; C. N. L. K unedy, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Keyran Moore, New York, 1c; John Mackenzie, Brush Run, Pa., 1c; Wm. Morgan, Oil City, Pa., 3c; James Rose, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Alex. Reynold, Kittanning, Pa., 1c; Samuel Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c; Loyd Standish, Frankford Springs, Pa., 3c; Tillie Siebert, Allegheny, Pa., 2c; H. A. Stoppack, Oxford, Mass., 2c; Tillie Werdevaugh, Canton, Ohio, 3c; E. C. Negley, P. M.

Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works.

At Liberty Hall, East End, on Friday evening, April 3d. Mrs. Jarley has consented to give one of her inimitable laughter-moving exhibitions which, if it were 40 miles off instead of 4 we would go to see.

"If I knowed a Donkey what wouldn't go
To see Mrs. Jarley's Wax work show,
Do you think I'd scruple to oversee him,
Oh, no! no!!
Then run to Jarley's."

"Every expectation set forth on the 'and bills is realized to the h'utmost."

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at principal stores, and at the door.

Trains leave Union Depot at 5:30 and 6:10 returning, leave East Liberty at 10:40 and 12:50.

Continued Trouble among Laborers in Allegheny.

In yesterday's edition we reported the strike of the laborers at work on the extension of Grant avenue, Allegheny. Yesterday morning a number of the strikers returned and offered to go to work for the old wages. They were informed that their services were not wanted and they were ordered off the ground. They all retired except one, John Jones by name, who refused to retire, and endeavored to get those at work to strike. The foreman of the gang of men at work then compelled him to leave. James then called on Alderman Baille, and entered a charge of disorderly conduct against the foreman, who was arrested and fined $10 and cost, which he paid. Sixteen of the strikers then entered a civil suit against Hodge, Smith & Co., the contractors, to receive the amount of wages due them. There are about 10 men at work on the extension. The contractors do not require any more men at present.

Out of Bankruptcy.

Judge McCandless yesterday, upon motion of S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., solicitor for the petitioners, ordered a discontinuance of proceedings in bankruptcy, instituted by the Cascade Iron Company and the Escanba Furnace Company, Ltd., against themselves, the attorneys for the former, based upon the report of Mr. Register Harper, who, upon testimony taken, found that their creditors had granted them the extension of one, six and three months, at seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum interest, and that all the conditions of the extension had been fully complied with.

The magnitude of the interests directly involved, as well as the considerations caused by the individual embarrassments of some of the partners, have caused the work of extension to be protracted and very difficult. The result is, a great benefit to the city, as nearly every banking institution in the city is interested in the resumption of their business.

As Mr. William Smith, of Smith & Sons, was a partner in these concerns, the order of Judge McCandless releases him from his disabilities and the extension granted Smith & Sons by their creditors, will enable them at once to resume, without embarrassment, their extensive operations.

These Allegheny Police Appointments—A Conflict of Authority.

On Wednesday evening the Police Committee of Allegheny Councils confirmed the appointment of six policemen, as made by the Mayor under the ordinance of Councils authorizing the increasing of the force. At that time a list of about fifteen names was submitted to the committee by the Mayor, and the six others, whose names were published yesterday, were confirmed by the committee.

For some time past there has been four substitutes on duty who have no regular beat, and only go on duty when one of the regular policemen remains off duty. These men generally as soon as a regular quits or is discharged are placed on regular's and new substitutes appointed. The defects in the force are thus supplied. Two of four men were overlooked by the committee at their meeting, and Captain Wilson received an order from the Mayor to put on these four men with the new appointees, and allow the other four new men to act as substitutes until they could get regular beats. Mr. Hesgy, chairman of the Police Committee, hearing of the order, directed the Captain to put none of the new men on, as at present, as they had been confirmed as regular policemen, and if they could not all have regular beats, none of them should go on duty. The new appointees having ordered their uniforms, were directed to countermand their orders, as perhaps they will not get on the the force, at least not until the Committee can settle the little matter.

THE RIGHT TO RE-LEASE.

Injunction to Prevent the use of Kinder Blair's Late Room for Billiard Purposes.

In the District Court, yesterday morning, a bill in equity was filed by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., in behalf of Wm. Carr against Kinder Blair, the confectioner, and Lawrence Sproul, proprietor of the White House saloon, on Fifth avenue. The bill sets forth that plaintiff is owner of the row of buildings Nos. 58, 60 and 62 Fifth avenue. In January, 1873, he made a lease of a portion of No. 62 to Kinder Blair, who remained in possession until last month; that Kinder Blair applied to complainant for a release from the conditions of his lease for the alleged reason that the "White House," as conducted by Lawrence Sproul, next door to his premises, was seriously detrimental and injurious to his business; that Mr. Blair threatened that if the lease was not cancelled he would make a lease or assignment of his lease to Lawrence Sproul, for the purpose of conducting a billiard room in connection with the drinking saloon known as the "White House;" that he then distinctly informed Mr. Blair if he attempted to sub-let the premises to Lawrence Sproul he would seek such redress as might be afforded by the law. Subsequently Sproul called upon complainant, and told him that he wanted to occupy the premises for a billiard room. The complainant further says he is informed that it is rumored upon the streets that Mr. Sproul intends to make a doorway from the drinking saloon through the walls of No. 62 and it is his serious belief that he will do so as soon as he can obtain possession. Since the removal of Mr. Blair, Sproul has been making preparations to take possession of the vacant room, and complainant alleges that if he does so it will seriously depreciate the rental value and character of the whole row of buildings in a manner and to an extent that cannot be repaired or the complainant compensated for. A preliminary injunction was granted restraining Sproul from further action until Saturday next, when a hearing will take place.

HEARING THE DEFENSE.

Continuation in the Alleged Conspiracy Cases Before Alderman McMasters—Mr. Robert Dickson Furnishes Another Side to the Story—Grier's Statement—The City Bonds—They Were got on His Own Responsibility—How the Directors Were Treated—Why Mr. Dickson Gave His Notes.

Messrs. Robert Dickson, Robert J. Grier and John Ross, yesterday afternoon, opened their defense in the alleged conspiracy cases, pending against them, before Alderman McMasters. Mr. Grier was not present. The proceedings commenced by calling Mr. James Dickson to the stand. He testified as follows: Resides in Indianapolis, Indiana; am a brother of Robert Dickson; I was in Pittsburgh from the 12th to the 15th of November last; stopped with my brother Robert; was in the Nation bank on a Thursday and Friday mornings the 13th and 14th November; went into the back room; Messrs. Grier and Dickson and myself were there; was there on Friday morning, the day before Grier left; there was no one there, but Mr. Grier came in after. Mr. Grier came in and sat on the sofa.

A DEFICIENCY.

He said there was a deficiency in the bank of $15,000, according to the Committee; he said the books were right, if he could go over them; Mr. Dickson said, between you and me, is there anything wrong in the bank; he said no, there was nothing wrong; Mr. Dickson said I'm glad of it; as we went out we met Grier in the entry; Mr. Dickson told him that the directors would ask him where he got those securities; Mr. Grier answered that the directors always tried to injure him; he got them from a friend on his own responsibility, and it was none of their business.

Cross-examined—My brother did not state there was a $15,000 deficiency; he asked Grier, who answered in the negative; I was with my brother all this time, and overheard all the conversation; my brother did not ask him in regard to the securities, but told him about what the directors wanted to know, how he came by those securities, and he said they did not help him get them and it was none of their business; I went away after that.

Re-direct—I am in the iron and coal business.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Alderman Taylor, sworn—I was a director in the Nation Trust Company; we had a run on the bank in September last; I have been a director since its organization; I was Vice President; Mr. Dickson I believe was not home at the time the run was made; the President and directors had several conferences after this.

Mr. Hampton—State what the directors did.

This question occasioned considerable argument between counsel, but the question was finally admitted by Alderman McMasters.

There was considerable anxiety manifested by the directors and stockholders, and

WE DEMANDED A STATEMENT FROM GRIER,

which he furnished to a Board meeting; I do not know where the statement is; it unfortunately was fraudulent; he represented we were solvent and in good standing; unfortunately, we were not; the bank borrowed, I believe, $150,000; $50,000 at a time; the bank furnished no security that I know of; I believe that there were bonds furnished as security; I saw one; a Thirty-third street bond; the bank resolved upon getting a loan of $50,000, and Mr. Blair was asked to procure it; I asked Grier where he got the bonds; he said it was none of our business; the bank was not responsible; he got them from a friend; there were four persons, I believe, present; I asked him myself, and that was the reply he made; there was another loan made after; I do not know how many or how often; a second loan in which there was a change in the securities; I think I again asked Grier about them before the Board; Mr. Dickson's notes were used this time; Grier said it was none of our business as to the securities; he was

PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE;

the directors understood $150,000 was to be obtained in the East; I had no knowledge as to where Grier got those bonds; there was nothing to show from what source Grier got them; our bank was never made a city depository that I know of; I saw it; that Mr. Carroll had stated so; there are no minutes that I know of, that would show our bank to be a city depository; I know nothing of deposits of city bonds or money in the bank; the Board, I believe, called for a second statement, and it was made, so far as I know; we were afraid of Grier at this time, but can't say we were suspicious; we were uneasy; Mr Grier ran the bank himself, we have discovered since; could not say the directors had the most implicit confidence in Mr. Grier; I entertained some suspicions myself; the Board of Directors never to my knowledge had any communication from the Water Commissioners in regard to water bonds.

MR. GRIER NEVER MADE A COMMUNICATION

to the Board of this kind; I attended pretty regularly at Board meetings; Grier never communicated to me on the subject; Mr. Dickson was authorized to sign the notes by the bank; Mr. Dickson said he would not sign them without authority; we gave him a bond to secure him; have no knowledge of any agent of the bank getting water bonds from the Water Commissioners; a committee of investigation was appointed to make an examination of his books; Mr. Dickson asked Grier if the books were right, and Grier said yes, it was so near the 1st of January that it was hardly worth while to make a statement.

Cross-examined—We negotiated a loan of $750,000 in three loans of $50,000 each; Mr. Blair endorsed for the first $50,000 in Philadelphia; I myself

ASKED GRIER IN REGARD TO THE COLLATERALS;

don't remember of any other director asking him; did not know Grier's financial condition; as far as I know the Board was ignorant of the water bond transactions; I was frequently in and out of the bank; I kept my accounts there; Mr. Dickson was there a great deal; he sat in the back room; the attaches of the bank were generally there; I was there oftener than once a day during the panic; Mr. Dickson, when at home, attended regularly at the bank; I don't know what Mr. Dickson knew; I don't know of Mr. Dickson making two personal notes to the amount of $50,000 with $50,000 city bonds as collateral; I have no further knowledge than of a $150,000 loan; we prepared a bond of indemnity for Mr. Dickson; I don't know whether it was for $50,000 or more; we all questioned Grier as to the condition of the bank; I don't know of anybody else asking Grier besides myself in regard to the bonds; I do not refer to Mr. Dickson asking him; I ask'd him in the board; it was understood we were

ALL TO HELP MR. DICKSON THROUGH

in securing the loan; we were informed through Grier that a loan was necessary; I think Grier first suggested it to the President, and he to us; I do not remember having seen the notes; I saw one; peculiar form; recollect of seeing no more.

Re-direct—(paper produced)—This is the indemnity bond given Mr. Dickson; the signature is here; (it was made payable four months after date); the body, I believe, was written in the hand writing of Mr. Brickel; (Mr. Friday—It was written by Mr. Grier.) This closed the testimony for the day.

The hearing was then adjourned till ten o'clock Friday morning next.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

Chris. Peifer vs. J. A. Carline and Caroline, his wife, an action to recover for a lot of brick sold. A verdict was returned against J. A. Carline, one of the defendants, in the sum of $154 33.

A. & D. H Chambers vs. John M. Phillips, an action for damages. The plaintiffs employed the defendant, owner of a steamboat, to haul a flat loaded with casks from the landing of Dilworth, Porter & Co. to the landing of the plaintiffs on the Monongahela river. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant left the flat at the wrong landing, and it was in consequence carried away by a flood, causing a loss to the plaintiffs in the sum of about $600. The defendant alleged that he fulfilled the contract as made. The jury is out.

Elizabeth H. Holthouse vs. the administrator of Samuel McLear, of the firm of S. McLean & Co., action to recover on a certificate of deposit with the defendant. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $843.60

The case of John Cunningham vs. John Taylor is on trial. This is an action to recover for personal damages received at the hands of the defendant, a railroad contractor. Are both adjoining property near McKeesport, and in some result that ensued between them, the plaintiff alleges that the defendant struck him on the face, knocking him down, and thus bringing on the irritability.

Thos. D. Wilson instituted proceedings through his attorneys, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, against the committee of Morton Wilson, a lunatic, Albert P. Rowen and others to compel a partition of a lot of property in Penn township, containing about sixty acres, of which plaintiff claims he is entitled to the one-eighth part.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 13. Porter vs. Brown.
" 16. Butterfield vs. Anderson Sash Balance Company.
" 17. Burke vs. Michael & Long.
" 18. O'Hara et al. vs. Kaiser.
" 22. Kratz vs. Rieger.
" 23. Kratz vs. Bultman.
" 24. Fleming vs. Carson.
" 25. Lobman vs. Hass.
" 26 Boyd & Co. vs. Phillips.
" 30. Keusch vs. Provost.
" 31. Shaffer vs. Haynes.
" 28. Heinz vs. V. & C. R. R.
" 26. Williams vs. same.
" 29 Maloney vs. same.
" 135. Rea, Hall & Co. vs. Cowin & Lodge.

Now is the Time to Refurnish.

The first of April is a melancholy day of the year to those who are compelled to change their residence, in that it sorely defaces their furniture and gives it an unsightly appearance. But Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, of Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street (east of R. R. crossing) are prepared to replace all parlor or chamber furniture so soiled, with the best qualities in the market, and of as low a grade as is not to be excelled. Their house has a reputation for the manufacture of good and durable furniture, and parties desiring to purchase need not ask for reference, as the word of Messrs. Meyer & Son is as good as their bond. In quality, style and price you can expect entire satisfaction.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield Street, announces the arrival of the North German Lloyd line steamer Hansa at New York; Pacific Mail line steamer Acapulco at New York; Hamburg line steamer Pommerania at New York; National line steamer Holland at New York; North German Lloyd line steamer Donau at Bremen; Anchor line steamer California at Glasgow.

"Martha Washington."

The great cake of the season is the "Martha Washington," manufactured only at Marvin's cracker bakery, Nos. 91 and 92 Liberty street. No table is complete now in the cake line without the "Martha Washington."

STREETS AND AVENUES.

Session of the Street Committee Last Night—District Pay Rolls—Reports of Sub-Committees Relative to Various Important Improvements—Approval of Assessments—The School Alley Sewer.

The Street Committee met last night in the Common Council chamber, Mr. S. P. Fulton in the chair, and was called to order shortly before eight o'clock. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was on motion dispensed with, and the pay rolls of the different districts, as follows, were approved:

First district	$1 219 97
Second district	968 51
Third district	956 81
Fifth district	1,089 85
Sixth district	772 00
Seventh district	748 83
Viewers	405 00
	$6,761 00
Engineer's pay roll	1,833 65
	$7,994 65

Considerable discussion ensued upon an item in the report of the Commissioner of the Fifth District, amounting to $170, for filling up Mary street between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, on the South Side. It was moved that the pay roll be approved with the exception of the item in dispute, and that it be referred to a committee of three for investigation. The motion was lost, and the pay roll was approved. Mr. Rafferty moved that the action be reconsidered, as he did not understand it. Carried, and the pay roll was approved except the $170, which was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Rafferty, Brown and Adams, to investigate and report.

The Fourth avenue turn-table committee reported in favor of requesting the Ormsby Railway Company to remove their turn-table nearer Market street. The matter was held over, and the committee continued. Mr. Brown, from the committee on the purchase of turn pike roads on the South Side, reported in favor of the purchase of the Washington turnpike from Temperanceville to the city line, and owing to the exorbitant price asked for the Birmingham and Brownsville turnpike, it was recommended that the portion of it within the city be condemned and taken for city purposes. The price asked for the former is $6,000, and the latter $10,000. Mr. McKee moved that the report be accepted, and offered a resolution for the purchase of the Washington turnpike. He said it paid the owner eighteen per cent. per annum, on $6,000. Mr. Rafferty said he would not give six thousand dollars for the entire pike from Pittsburgh to Washington, after some discussion the motion of Mr. McKee was carried, and on motion of Mr. Adams, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Adams, Jeremy and Meyran, was appointed in connection with the City Solicitor, to procure legislation for the condemnation of the Birmingham and Brownsville turnpike. The Committee on renumbering Fifth avenue reported that they had met with the City Engineer and renumbered the houses on Liberty street to Johnstonville street, and recommended the passage of a resolution providing for the advertising for proposals for furnishing metallic numbers to affix to the houses as renumbered. The report was received and the committee discharged.

Mr. Dannals submitted the report of the Committee on the location of Smallman street, recommending that it be run in a straight line from Thirty-fifth street to Thirty-sixth street, so as to meet Smallman street above Thirty-sixth, and further that the street be widened from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-eighth streets to a width of fifty feet. The report was received and an ordinance ordered.

Mr. West presented the report of the Committee on Streets in the Twenty-fifth ward, recommending that sewers be constructed on Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, South Side. It also stated that a room had been procured in the School alley sewer for the Street Committee. Both reports were received and filed. The sub committee on the condition of Josephine street reported that the Street Commissioner must keep the street clean, and that Penn Pavilion Co. should not be required to do so. Received and filed.

The viewers' report on School alley sewer, in the Seventeenth ward, was presented for confirmation, and the affidavit of C. C. Kelley and John Miller was read to the effect that the sewer was not properly constructed. Richard Detling, who superviséd the work, swore that it had been properly done, but some of the members of the committee seemed to think otherwise, and desired that the approval of the report be postponed until the contractor had completed the work. On motion of Mr. Meyran the assessment was referred to a sub committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Meyran, Glass and R. B. Brown, to investigate regarding the alleged deficiencies and make report.

The following assessments were approved. For grading, paving and curbing Mary street; same for Alley avenue from Thirty-eighth to Fortieth streets; same on Cherry alley from Union to Dinwiddie street; for boardwalk on Brownsville avenue from Washington avenue to city line; for grading, &c., of Our alley from Vine street to Dinwiddie street; same for Bedford street from Soho to Miltenberger street; same for Fortieth street from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue.

Mr. Rafferty offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three in the matter of the claim of Mr. Monaghan, of Old avenue, for damages caused by the bursting of a water pipe. The resolution was passed and the chair appointed Messrs. Rafferty, Welsser and Robinson.

Mr. Darlington also offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the City Engineer, and to instruct the Street Commissioners to fill up the approaches to the Union bridge now being constructed over the Allegheny river. Mr. West amended by adding a provision that it cost the city nothing, and as amended the resolution was passed, and the chair appointed Messrs. Darlington, Eider and Filun.

Mr. McKee moved the appointment of a committee of five on the opening of Grandview avenue. Carried and Messrs. McKee, Knowland, Robinson, Jeremy and Darlington were appointed. The following committee was appointed on the grade of Linden street in the Sixth ward: Messrs. Binsley, Glass and West. A resolution was passed granting John Schultz the right to put a crossing over Carson street at his own expense. Mr. McKee moved that an ordinance be prepared for the location of a street from Carson street to Jones' ferry, South Side. Carried.

The action regarding the item of the $170.00 in the pay roll of the Fifth District was reconsidered and the pay roll approved.

On motion the Committee adjourned to meet on Thursday evening of next week.

ALLEGHENY STREET COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the Committee Last Evening.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening and transacted the following business:

Petitions for establishment of grades of Warren street and Clifton avenue were read, and the Engineer directed to establish the grades.

It was decided to report adversely to granting petitions for the following: For vacation of Strawberry lane from Sarah to Charles streets; for sewer on Warner street; for grading of Kilkeubeck and Buchanan streets; to petition from property holders on Perry street, asking exemption from assessment for grading a portion of that street; to petition of B. Gillian, asking that the committee take some action to prevent a land slide on Ridgewood avenue, opposite his property.

It was decided to report ordinances for the following to Councils, with favorable recommendations: For paving Frazier's alley; for lateral sewer on Western avenue, from Lowrie's lane to Rope alley; for sewer on Buena Vista street, from Taylor to North avenue; for grading and paving Bidwell street, from Franklin street to Washington avenue.

The ordinances for grading and paving Henderson street, referred to the committee by Councils, was referred back to Councils.

The matter of appointing an Inspector to see that the work of grading and paving streets was properly done, was considered at some length, and it was finally decided to report an ordinance to Councils authorizing the appointment of such an Inspector.

The bond of Messrs. Hodge, Smith & Co., contractors for extension of Grant avenue, in the sum of $100,000, was approved.

The monthly pay rolls as follows were approved:

Eastern district	$1,580 35
Western district	1,569 23

The Street Commissioner was directed to repair River avenue above Herr's Island bridge.

The following contracts were awarded:

For supplying the sewer castings to Thomas Carlin at 2½ cents per pound.

For grading and paving Ford street to Thos. Carson at $2,454.06. The work to be completed Sept. 1st, 1874.

For grading and paving Sycamore street to McNaugher & Co., at $7,680 48. The work to be completed Oct. 1st, 1874.

For grading Howard street to McNaugher & Co., at $407 67. The work to be completed May 15th, 1874.

For grading Elm street to McNaugher & Co., at $137 60. Work to be finished May 15th, 1874.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The Lydia Thompson troupe attracted a large audience last evening to witness their rendition of the burlesque, entitled "Lurline." To-night the "queen of burlesque," Miss Lydia Thompson, will take her farewell benefit, on which occasion, "Sindambula" and another fun producing play will be performed. "Rendlesorh" will be in attraction at the Saturday matinee, and on Saturday evening, the company will make their farewell appearance in a double bill—"Aladdin" and "Sinbad."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Katie Putnam, supported by her own excellent company, will commence a week's engagement at the Academy of Music on Monday evening. The opening comedy will be the "Old Curiosity Shop." Miss Putnam assumes the characters of *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness*, in which she may be said to be without a successful rival. Other brilliant plays will be produced during the week—"Pandora," "Meg's Diversions," "Child of the Regiment," "World and Stage," "East Lynne" and "Blade o' Grass" being the programme marked out.

LIBRARY HALL.—*English Opera.*—The sale of reserved seats for the Kellogg Opera season commenced yesterday at Hale's music store and will be continued to-day. The first performance of the season will be given on Monday evening, and Miss Louise Kellogg sustains the character of *Lady Henriette*, in the opera of "Martha." Mrs. Seguin, Joseph Maas, William Carlton, Mr. Seguin and Mr. Bartleman are also in the cast, with a full chorus and grand orchestra. Tuesday evening, Mme. Isabella Brignoli will make her debut in Pittsburgh, and also her first appearance in English opera as *Maritana* in the opera of that name. The balance of the repertoire is equally good and Library Hall will undoubtedly be filled to its utmost capacity during the entire week.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch"

is the whitest and purest, consequently the strongest starch in the world. It gives a clear white and glossy finish. Be sure you get it. "Duryeas'" on every package.

MR DURYEA—*Dear Sir:* We have thoroughly tested your Satin Gloss Starch in our laundry for over a year, and find it to be the best we have ever used. It gives the finest finish, is entirely white and always uniform; also contains more strength than any other starch.

DETROIT STEAM LAUNDRY,
107 Bates Street.

December 3, 1872. MWF.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The Mass Meeting in the Sixth U. P. Church Last Evening — Temperance Talking—Speeches—The Quiet Sabbaths the Effect of the Ladies' Work.

Last evening, in the Sixth Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Wilson's church, on Franklin street, another mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The church, which is quite a large one, was but fairly filled, with an audience, about three-fourths of which consisted of ladies. The interest manifested was not so great as that shown at previous meetings. Before the proceedings, a voluntary was played on the organ by Prof. Meyers, the organist, very finely.

COMMENCING BUSINESS.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Hill, who called upon Rev. Dr. Wilson, who read the Sixty-fourth chapter of the prophecy of Isaiah, after which he led in prayer.

Mrs. Collins then took the chair.

"All hail the power of Jesus' name" was sung.

Mrs. Miller followed with prayer.

Mr. Jennings made a few remarks, saying that he did not know as his name would help this cause along, but he was willing to show where he stood. He thought the cause needed more than sympathy; they wanted systematic support, and he thought that sympathy without work was little help. God was greatly in the movement, and they must fight and pray both, and success would ultimately be accomplished.

MRS. VAN HORN ONCE MORE.

Mrs. Van Horn next arose and made a short speech. She wanted everything closed on Sabbath day. The reporters say she got too much yeast. They know more about running newspapers than making bread. She thanked the reporter for giving her the advertisement in regard to getting brewers' yeast on Sunday. She thought he had given her the best advertisement she could have got. All she wanted now was to get that reporter to sign the pledge.

Mrs. Futel read an article entitled, "How to close the saloons."

"My Country 'tis of Thee," was next sung.

Rev. Dr. Wilson being called upon, came forward and said he did not come to speak, and did not feel like speaking to-night. No good cause has ever turned back by evil, except, perhaps, for a time, for it was like a river, and would sweep on. He had been a temperance man all his life. This movement was one of those currents that rise with the improvement of the time. He thought the present generation would not pass away till a temperance government would control the country. He wanted to see the last of the liquor traffic drawn, and the sooner the better.

Dr. McCandless being called upon, he said he came to listen to

THE LADIES PRAY AND SPEAK.

He was with them in this great work, that was trying to establish temperance in our happy land. He wanted every church to organize temperance societies to further the cause. With the Sixth church, four societies were connected. God is with them, and without the power of the Holy Spirit all their efforts would not have the good effect to go forward in the work, and he thought they would live to see and hear the church bells of Pittsburgh and Allegheny toll the death knell of whisky in these beautiful cities.

Mrs. Van Horn prayed in prayer.

Mr. W. W. Morris next rose, and said he was a temperance man through and through, and was in every movement that was working to crush the evil. It had been dinned in his ears that the women would not appeals on Monday morning at nine o'clock.

TWO REASONS WHY.

Noticeable Facts Clearly Explained.

No one can pass along Wood street now-a-days who is at all observant, but that the press of business at the old Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming & Co., is made apparent. If inquiry is made why this house enjoys such popularity while others are complaining of dull times, two excellent reasons can be given in explanation. First, Messrs. Fleming & Co. are enterprising enough to always keep up to the times, by having in stock the latest styles in fashionable hats; second, they always give such goods as will be a fair equivalent for the money of the purchaser. There is never any misrepresentation, and each article will stand the guarantee given.

The reason why this firm is enabled to keep in the advance in the matter of fine goods is that they make that a point, and spare no amount of trouble if they can only get what is desired. In this way they always keep at the head.

The goods sold at this house are always the best of the particular class to which they belong—the best both in trimming, in material, and in general make-up.

We will not here attempt to speak of their stock in detail, but the specialities are worthy of note. First, they manufacture their own pattern of soft hats, and present an article in this line, which they will lay alongside the much higher priced article that bears an Eastern trade-mark.

Second—They are agents for the famous Dunlap hats, acknowledged by common consent to be the perfection of neatness and to be the favorite of the season.

It would be well for those who are changing their head gear to accord with the smiling spring time, to call at

WM. FLEMING & CO.'S
No. 139 Wood street.

Silverware and Jewelry—Very Rich.

French Black Marble Clocks—very beautiful. Ladies Gold watches and Chains—very elegant. Genuine Goods—extra quality—low prices. Geo. W. Biggs, 159 Smithfield street.

NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE relative to Street Improvements is published for information, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of an Act of Assembly, entitled "a further Supplement to an act entitled an act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved March 20th, 1873:

SECTION 6. That no Ordinance for any improvement and no report of viewers shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its presentation and publication in official papers authorized to do the city printing.

And will be presented to Councils for final action on Monday, April 20, 1874.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the grading of Morris street, from Charles street to property line of Jas. Gallagher.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the grading of Morris street, from Charles street to property line of James Gallagher; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading of Morris street, from Charles street to line of property of James Gallagher; and to let the same in the manner directed by an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

AN ORDINANCE—Locating Plane avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Plane avenue be and is hereby established as follows, to wit: Commencing at the east side of Arlington avenue (formerly Brownsville road) deflecting right 109 deg. 10 min., distance 1,27.04 feet to angle, thence deflecting left 9 deg. 47 min., distance 488.66 feet to Check House of Mount Oliver Borough, thence left off South Side of 30 feet street, to a width of 50 feet.

E. S. MORROW, Clerk.

THE PULL DOWN PRACTICE.

Death laughs when he sees the weak and feeble bled, blistered, salivated, epiumized, or griped with violent purgatives. He knows that under such treatment they cannot long survive. In direct contrast with this pull down practice is the principle upon which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters operate. The effect of this unimpeachable vegetable restorative is to build up the system and invigorate the constitution. It imparts appetite and assists digestion, enriches and cleanses the blood, regulates and strengthens the liver and the kidneys, and thus establishes and perpetuates a healthy habit of body. By a happy combination of vegetable extracts—tonic, aperient and anti-bilious—with a pure stimulant, these effects are simultaneously produced. There is no prescription of the pharmacopœia that has the same action. You may find among its formulas sources for the bowels, stimulants for the stomach, sedatives for the nerves, but in no other single combination medicine and drink, Hostetter's Bitters, is at once a tonic, an aperient, a corrective and an alterative.

MARRIED.

MILLS—BROWN—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, April 1, 1874, by the Rev. J. H. Brown, D. D., Mr. NED MILLS to Miss IDELDE M. Brown, all of Allegheny. No cards. Sail for Europe on Saturday.

DIED:

LYONS—On Thursday morning, at 1 o'clock, JAS. LYONS, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 267 Western avenue, Allegheny, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

FORSYTH—On Saturday, March 28th, at 3 P. M., of lung disease, in North Carolina, Rev. MCNARY FORSYTH, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, A. N. Caldwell, Pleasant View, Eighth ward, Allegheny City, on SATURDAY, April 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Carriages will leave Peeble's livery stables, corner Sandusky street and Church avenue, at 9 A. M.

GOLDBACH—On Monday, March 30th, at 6 o'clock A. M., GEORGE GOLDBACH, Captain of the Steam tow boat Builder Company, Mt. Oliver, aged 36 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Mt. Oliver, THIS (Friday) April 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH—Thursday morning, April 2, at 8 o'clock, WILLIAM, eldest son of Ferdinand and Catharine Smith, aged four years, ten months and fifteen days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 61 Penn avenue, on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PLUMMER—In Waterford, Me., March 21, Mr. ERENEZER PLUMMER, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 61 Penn avenue, on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PLUMMER—In Waterford, Me., March 21, Mr. EBENEZER PLUMMER, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, JACOB CONRAD PERCY, only son of Jacob G. and Ann D. Reel, aged 4 years, 3 months and 26 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his parents' residence on North Canal street, between Federal and Sandusky streets, Allegheny, on FRIDAY MORNING, April 3d, at 10 o'clock.

YOUNG—April 1st, 1874, CORA BLANCHE, aged 8 months, daughter of [illegible] and Mary H. Young.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 879 River avenue, Allegheny City, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The great Jehovah full of love,
An angel bright did send,
He took my harmless little dove
To joys that never end.

☞RODNEY & SMITH,
UNDERTAKERS,
NO. 39 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every